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Cover: Paul Claudel. Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

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Inside Looking Out

The man behind the bars has learned something about criminals and something about our legal system. In next week's issue of The Outlook a convict at one of our State prisons, in the first of two absorbing articles, gives the criminal's view of crime and the law.

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Harold T. Pulsifer, *President and Managing Editor*
Nathan T. Pulsifer, *Vice-President*
Ernest Hamlin Abbott, *Editor-in-Chief and Secretary*
Lawrence F. Abbott, *Contributing Editor*

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The Outlook

Volume 145 March 16, 1927 Number 11

A National Victory

BY the conviction of Thomas W. Miller, formerly Alien Property Custodian, of the offense of conspiring to defraud the Government of his "honest, unbiased, and unprejudiced services while in office" in the transfer, in 1921, of $7,000,000 worth of alien property, Emory R. Buckner, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, has earned the thanks of the Nation. He had an extraordinarily difficult task. Even in this the second trial, he and his young associates did not succeed in convincing the jury unanimously of the joint guilt of the former Attorney-General, Harry M. Daugherty, who was charged with the same offense and tried at the same time with Colonel Miller.

Conspiracy cases are often difficult to prove. That this case was proved against the former Alien Property Custodian is both a humiliation and a vindication of the Nation. It is a humiliation, because it proves that a man chosen for a position of high trust by the President of the United States was unworthy of it. It was a vindication, because it shows that the National standards are high enough to enable the Nation to brave humiliation for the sake of establishing justice.

As far as the former Attorney-General of the United States is concerned, the case is ended. He was not acquitted by the jury. He was simply not convicted. There were members of the jury who were convinced that the charges were true; but there were not enough to make the decision unanimous. The case against Mr. Daugherty has been nolle prossed. As Mr. Daugherty said in his address to the Court after Mr. Buckner had requested a dismissal of the indictment, he is the only Attorney-General of the United States except one that has ever been tried for felony. He declared himself innocent of the charge.

Colonel Miller's attorney, Aaron Sapiro, declared that he would ask for a new trial or, failing in that, would appeal the case.

Two cases have thus brought a reproach upon the Harding Administration, for each involved a member of the Harding Cabinet. In neither case was the former Cabinet member convicted of crime; but in the one case a transaction in which Secretary Fall was involved was declared to be tainted with fraud, and in the other case the transaction in which Attorney-General Daugherty was said to be involved was of such a nature that two juries failed to bring in a verdict of acquittal. These two members of the Harding Cabinet did not command public confidence at the time of their appointment. Their record forms a dramatic contrast to that of certain of their colleagues, including the outstanding figures of Hughes and Hoover. Just now, in the light of the trials of Fall, Daugherty, Miller, and Forbes, the head of the Veterans' Bureau, blots obscure the real achievements of the Harding Administration, and the tragedy of it is that they are blots which elementary good sense would have avoided.

The Eternal Question

FROM the "Socratic method" down to the parlor game of "Twenty Questions," and then to the present fad of general information questionnaires, people have exercised their curiosity and stimulated their wits by answering questions set up to be knocked down. To provide a delicacy for this curious but eternal mental appetite, The Outlook prints this week "Twenty Questions" regarding facts of common information referred to in this issue of The Outlook. Look for them on page 321. It is even likely that the appetizer will prove nourishing.

Negroes May Be Democrats in Texas

THE inference, drawn by newspaper correspondents and others, that a decision of the United States Supreme Court asserts the right of Congress to regulate primary elections appears, on the basis of the data available, to be not well founded.

Though the full text of the decision is not available as we write, it appears simply to declare unconstitutional the Texas law which directly prohibits Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries. It appears to be no more than an assertion by the Court of that portion of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which declares that no State "shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The law which is invalidated provided that "in no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic Party primary held in the State of Texas." The Court held this to be discrimination "by distinction of color alone," and thus a denial of equal protection of the law. The Court declined to consider the question in connection with the Fifteenth Amendment—the Amendment which conferred the franchise on the Negro—since the law was an obvious infringement of the Fourteenth.

This Texas law is perhaps the only one on the statute-books of any State which undertakes to prohibit Negroes as such from participating in any kind of election. There are indications that little attention was paid to it. The defendants in the lawsuit, officers of election at El Paso, made no defense. Apparently, the State of Texas made no defense in any of the lower courts. When the case was before the Supreme Court of the United States, Governor Moody, then Attorney-General, was on a visit to Washington, and discovered, apparently by accident, that no defense had been made. As a matter of form, he filed a brief for the State.

A River on a Ridge

IN all the world there are few more charming views than that from the slopes of the Imperial Valley of California. Fair always, it is perhaps fairest in spring, when it is a land of orchards in bloom and in fruit, of innumerable great gardens, of alfalfa fields and flocks of sheep at graze.

It will be just at that fairest season, a few weeks hence, that the Imperial Valley may become a swirling lake of muddy water. The snow on the mountains, all up through Arizona and Nevada and Colorado and Utah to the Wyoming line and beyond, is heavier than for many years. When it melts in the spring, the Colorado River will be even more of a raging torrent than usual. It flows, almost literally on a ridge of silt, several hundred feet above the floor of the valley. If its flood waters break

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Ewing Galloway, New York

A meadow that may become a lake bottom. Sheep grazing in an alfalfa pasture in the Imperial Valley

through the levees, the stream cannot be turned again into the Gulf of California in less than a quarter of a century, and half a century must elapse before the Imperial Valley can again be made habitable.

That the danger is imminent appears from the report of the State Engineer of California. Such emergency measures as are possible will be taken, but these can amount to hardly more than facilities for dumping rock at points of apparent weakness. And the real weakness may be elsewhere.

Perhaps some allowance should be made for possible over-emphasis of the danger. The survey on which the report was based was made while the Boulder Canyon Dam Bill, in which the Imperial Valley is intensely interested, was pending in Congress. The danger was made the basis of urgent appeals to Senators and Representatives to push the bill through if possible.

Of course, the danger would not have been averted by passage of the Boulder Canyon Bill. If any work on the 550-foot dam could have been done before the melting of the snows, it would have been so little as to constitute no check to the impending flood. The situation does, however, serve to emphasize the fact that the 60,000 people who live in the Imperial Valley have a very real reason for being clamorously insistent upon Boulder Canyon legislation.

The New Football

CHANGES in American football made by the Football Rules Committee on March 5 are likely to have a greater effect upon the game than anything done to it since the adoption of the forward pass.

All of them are in the interest both of safety and of good sportsmanship.

By placing the goal posts ten yards back of the line the rule-makers have removed one danger of injury in scrimmages close to the goal line. That is in the interest of safety. By the same act they have made the individual performance of drop kickers more difficult, and thereby enhanced the value of teamwork. That is in the interest of sportsmanship.

By putting restrictions upon the huddle and the shift they have reduced the danger of unexpected mass attacks on weak points. That is in the interest of safety. By the same act they have made it easier to discover and prevent certain infractions of the rules. That is in the interest of sportsmanship.

Most important of all, by reducing the penalties for fumbles they have served both safety and sportsmanship to a great degree.

Because of the fear of fumbles American backs have held fast to the ball until they were downed. As a consequence, defensive rushes have been directed to the ball carrier. The effect of this was graphically pointed out by Arthur M. Beale, a Harvard alumnus, in the "Harvard Alumni Bulletin" for February 3. He pointed out that the English Rugby game was better sport and safer because the backs passed the ball to one another freely. In America, however, the disastrous results of the fumble have made fumbling a crime. By removing those disastrous results—at least in part—the rule-makers have made the fumble an incidental misplay and have encouraged both the running back of punts and the

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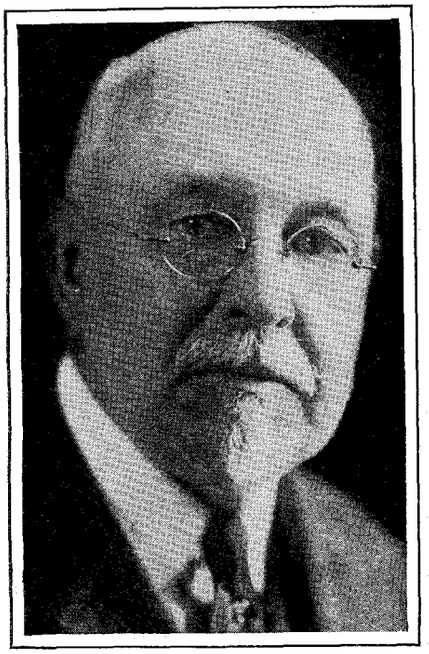
lateral and backward passing of the ball behind the line.

The result of the changes will be a liberated offense, a greater spontaneity



Underwood & Underwood

Ira Remsen

1846–1927

of play on the field, and consequently more enjoyment for both players and spectators.

The Church and Drama Association

A WELCOME undertaking to improve conditions on the American stage is the organization of the Church and Drama Association. At its head is the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, whose Nation-wide service is not limited even by his radio talks, his Presidency of the Federal Council of Churches, and his pastoral work in answering questions in a chain of newspapers. The list of distinguished men in this new organization is too long to be recorded here. It is sufficient to say that it includes men of various religious faiths, both laymen and ministers, and men acquainted with the practical problems of the theater.

Its primary purpose is not to attack but to support, not to build down but to build up, not to condemn what is bad but to commend what is good. It is a movement in the direction of what The Outlook has regarded as the chief duty of those who would reform the theater. As we said on February 16, "If the Church, for example, were half as active in support of what is right and wholesome and great on the stage as it has been in merely fighting what is degrading, such a situation as that which has come to pass in New York would be much less likely to arise."

This is precisely the position taken by the newly formed Church and Drama Association, as explained by the executive director, the Rev. Dr. George Reid Andrews. In a statement by him is the following passage:

> It is not enough to condemn bad plays. Wholesome plays must be supported. Patronage must be cultivated for those productions that measure up to the highest standards of dramatic art and of wholesome recreation. Many a play of distinguished merit has not lasted beyond the first fortnight simply because the people who would appreciate it if they knew about it were left uninformed. The churches must share in the responsibility for present conditions, because too often they have been content to criticise the theater wholesale instead of discriminating between the worthy and the unworthy, and lending their influence in support of those that are really meritorious.
>
> The Church and Drama Association has been organized to seek out worthy plays and feature them by bringing them to the attention of those within and without the Church who desire to know where the best can be seen in the multitude of plays which come and go on Broadway.
>
> Playwrights, producers, and actors who strive for high standards in dramatic art will have in the Association a friend seeking to reinforce their efforts.

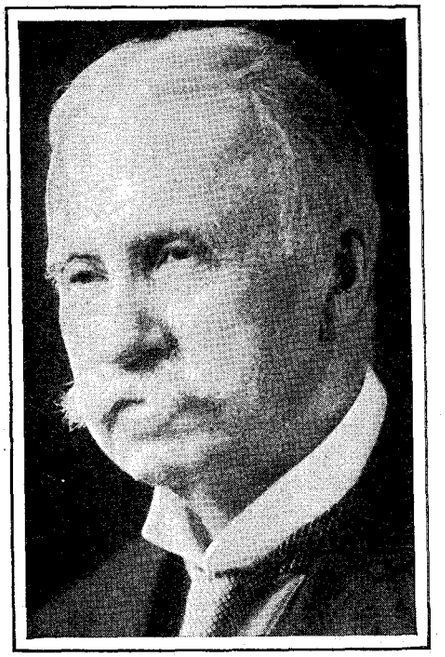
To the degree to which this Association, as thus described by Dr. Andrews, reaches those who support the theater by their patronage, to that degree will it be effective.

Two University Presidents

THE death of Dr. Harry Pratt Judson and Dr. Ira Remsen puts the seal to the fixative period of two great American universities. As Presidents of the University of Chicago and of Johns Hopkins, respectively, both of these scholars succeeded men who were great pioneers and organizers. Upon both of them devolved the task of confirming and broadening the work of their predecessors.

Dr. Judson was a member of the Faculty which Dr. William Rainey Harper assembled at the refounding of the University of Chicago in 1891. He himself succeeded Dr. Harper in 1907, and continued at the head of the University until 1923. As a liberal scholar in the field of political history and as a practical executive he developed his University materially and scholastically until already it stands pre-eminent among American universities in a number of fields of learning.

Dr. Remsen, similarly, went to Johns Hopkins when it began instruction,



Underwood & Underwood

Harry P. Judson

1849–1927

which was in 1876. He was one of a small group of eminent specialists, brought together by Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman, who established the distinguished position of Johns Hopkins in advanced study and technical research. His organization of the Department of Chemistry has been characterized as "the turning-point in scientific research and teaching in America." Dr. Remsen, succeeding Dr. Gilman in 1902 and serving as its second President for eleven years, yet continued to hold the chair of Chemistry and to set the standard for Johns Hopkins by the high character of his work.

Although the influence of his research in the field of applied chemistry was very extensive, yet he himself never commercialized any of his discoveries. His sole objective was to increase and disseminate the knowledge of pure chemistry. He laid the second story of the structure upon which Johns Hopkins has now established itself as a university for advanced study.

Chautauqua

THE name "Chautauqua" represented first a lake and a town in western New York State; then, an institution with religious and educational meetings there; then, the extension of cultural influences to a large number of people who spent vacations at Chautauqua, taking courses of study and listening to ad-

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dresses and musical recitals, and then continued their study throughout the year in their own communities by correspondence and reading circles. Local "Chautauquas" have successfully emulated the original on a lesser scale in a number of other places.

More recently "Chautauqua" has become the institutional name of many circuits of tent meetings throughout the country which bring to each town speakers and plays and musicians and magicians for programs of a week or less. Of that period each day's program is different, with the first day's "talent" moving on to illuminate or entertain the first-day audience of the next town on the circuit, while the second day's performers come on from the preceding town to take their places.

But "Chautauqua" in its latter meaning has become practically synonymous with "carnival" in the mind of the public in communities larger than those which have actual contact with a Chautauqua. There are perhaps two principal reasons for that: Commercialism, the desire to attract as many people as possible, has degraded the quality and the spirit of many Chautauqua organizations; the lack of vision and discrimination on the part of some commercial Chautauqua managers has permitted to come into existence a class of professional Chautauqua lecturers who have been described as "a pillar of brass by day and a pillar of gas by night." Nevertheless the programs of the better circuits have been a real boon to the serious-minded members of Chautauqua communities who would otherwise have had access to no such advantages.

Outstanding among the traveling Chautauquas for meritorious purpose and beneficial accomplishment is the Swarthmore Chautauqua. It is the only one which is chartered without the aim of financial profit. Under the direction of Dr. Paul M. Pearson, formerly a Swarthmore College professor, it has extended its programs in a little more than fifteen years of existence to 633 towns along the Atlantic seaboard from the Carolinas to Nova Scotia.

"A New Era in Popular Education"

THE Swarthmore Chautauqua has been chosen as the instrument of the National Community Foundation, whose Board of Trustees and National Committee include such publicists as Otto H. Kahn, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Edward Bok, Senator Simeon D. Fess, Henry Morgenthau, and Charles M. Schwab. Its purpose is to promote continuous "popular education and cultural advancement" in small communities by extending throughout the year the interests engendered by the week of Chautauqua. By constant contact with the towns where Chautauqua has been it will adapt year-long popular education to the individual needs of the several communities. Following "the vitalizing personal contact" which the week of Chautauqua lectures brings to towns and which an ordinary correspondence course lacks, it will introduce the methods of university extension. Also, where the Chautauqua has aroused interest with its plays, it will stimulate and supervise amateur dramatics. Similarly, it will develop the musical interest which the week of Chautauqua has caused. Likewise, it will continue the children's activities which the Chautauqua provides for a week. To establish this work a $5,000,000 endowment is being raised.

Dr. Cadman described thus the National Community Foundation's purpose and expectation: "Our Nation is a democracy. If it is to survive and successfully meet the problems arising from the ever-growing complexities of modern civilization, . . . we must provide the people as a whole with better opportunities for popular education and cultural advancement. . . . Because the town and country communities have not had poured into them the millions of dollars for educational, cultural, and recreational endowment that the metropolitan areas have received in recent years; because these communities, the 'home towns,' are the fertile field which has furnished the Nation with seventy-five per cent of its leaders, the Foundation has decided to begin its work first in this area. . . . The ultimate result should be a new era in popular education and permit a far wider dissemination of popular knowledge than ever before."

Nowhere is popular taste so likely to respond to the best as in these very communities that Dr. Cadman fairly describes as the Nation's "home towns."

A Bill to Legalize Torture

A BILL is pending in the New York Legislature which, if passed, will be a disgrace to the State.

It provides for increasing from twenty-eight to thirty-six hours the time during which live stock may be kept on railroad cars without unloading for rest, food, and water. The bill has been reported out of committee in both houses, is backed by the Department of Farms and Markets, and will probably pass unless public sentiment intervenes.

Even if exigencies of shipping made such a change appear desirable, sentiments of humanity and regard for the public health should be sufficient to bring about its defeat. But there is no actual need for the change. A minimum speed of sixteen or eighteen miles an hour will carry shipments across the State by the longest route in less than twenty-eight hours. And the haul within the State is all that can be affected by State law. The Federal twenty-eight-hour law is operative on inter-State shipments.

Dr. W. Reid Blair, one of the best-known specialists on animal life in the State, is authority for the statement that such a law would be a menace to public health. The flesh of animals slaughtered after they have become exhausted by long railroad journeys, he says, is unfit for human consumption.

Compared with this, the suffering of the animals may be a minor, but is none the less a very real consideration. Certainly twenty-eight hours, the period fixed by Federal law, is long enough to keep any living thing in close confinement, without rest or food or water. To add by law eight hours to that period would be to make the State a torturer of dumb animals.

Indeed, twenty-eight hours is a period too long for the confinement of animals in freight cars. Not only should the pending bill not be passed, but the fact that it pends should call public attention to the situation forcefully enough to bring about the introduction and passage of a bill reducing the time from twenty-eight to twenty hours.

Prosperity Continues in Canada

SUBSTANTIAL tax reductions, a surplus of revenue over expenditures, a favorable balance of trade, and evidences of continuing prosperity were the keynotes of the Budget speech delivered recently in the Canadian House of Commons at Ottawa by the Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Finance in the Mackenzie King Government. Something closely approaching Coolidge economy has been practiced in the Dominion during the past four years.

Although the Liberal Party is known as the low-tariff party, and the King Government is closely allied with the lower-tariff Progressive group from the western prairies, the Budget contains no provision for tariff changes. All reductions are in the field of direct taxation. The principal of these is a 20 per cent reduction in the sales tax. The income tax, respecting all classes of incomes, is reduced 10 per cent. The excise tax on matches is reduced by 25 per cent. All these became effective forthwith. Effec-

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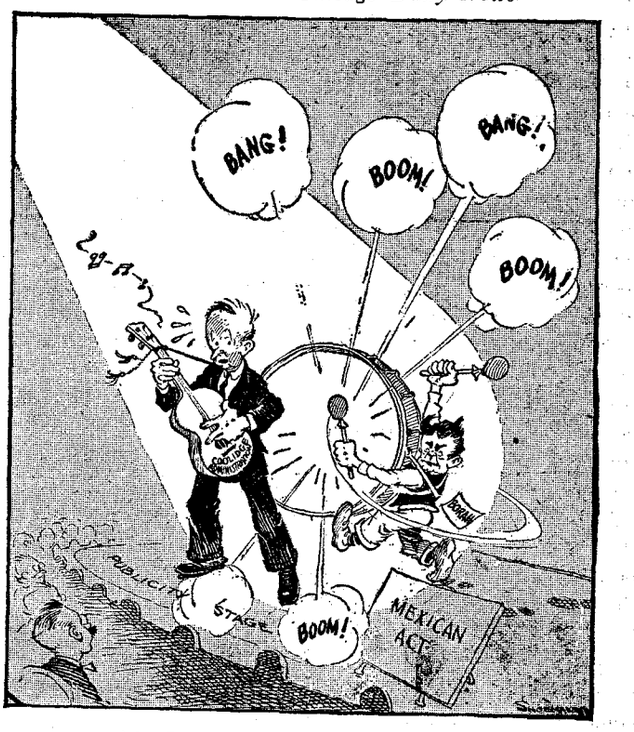
What harmony is this ?

(The Tempest, Act III, Scene 2.)

Knott in the Dallas News

Caught writin' notes

Shoemaker in the Chicago Daily News



Mr. Borah kindly assists in every act

From P. P. Udre, Granite City, Ill.

Darling in the Buffalo Evening News

Who played that bum note?

From Mrs. Arthur Nelson, Ellington, N. Y.

Pease in the Newark Evening News

"—— is a friend indeed!"

From Mrs. H. A. Pearce, West Orange, N. J.

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tive July 1, next, checks for amounts of $10 and under will be free of stamp tax; all others will be taxed two cents, instead of on a graduated scale, as at present.

Last year considerable reductions were made in the duties on a number of important commodities, to the satisfaction of the agrarian population of the Dominion. These reductions, together with the bountiful crops of the past season, with good prices fully conserved to the producers through the operation of the grain pools, have lessened materially the discontent that was felt by the farmers in the immediate post-war period. On the other hand, manufacturers and retailers have not ceased to protest against the various forms of direct taxation that remained as legacies from war-time financing requirements, and the recent reductions are no doubt an attempt to meet some of these objections.

The reductions just announced will aggregate, according to Mr. Robb, about $27,000,000, admitting nevertheless of a reduction in the net national debt of $31,000,000. Total revenue for the present financial year is estimated at $394,800,000, and expenditures at $360,600,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $34,200,000. The Finance Minister estimates a favorable trade balance for the year of $250,000,000.

Mexican Alarms

Two new notes sent to Mexico, on subjects which have been kept secret by the Department of State, and the departure of the Mexican Ambassador, Señor Don Manuel C. Téllez, for Mexico City have furnished Washington correspondents with a new occasion for beating the tocsin. In default of real news, the United States has been declared to be in the process of breaking off diplomatic relations with Mexico.

As a matter of fact, the despatch of the two notes to Mexico might very well be taken as a good sign. They are the first diplomatic communications sent by our Government to the Mexican Government since the conclusion on October 30 of the correspondence regarding the new Mexican land and petroleum laws. Thus they may represent the renewal rather than the rupture of relations.

The Mexican Ambassador has explained to any newspaper man who would listen that he was going to visit a sick brother, and that he would return to his post in Washington. But this statement has been studiously discounted. It appears to be understood that the confidential notes discussed alleged propaganda activities of the Ambassador and the Mexican Consul-General in New York, who is a brother-in-law of President Calles. In view of these rumors, it is not to be expected that any trained and canny correspondent would believe the Ambassador's own words.

President Calles has meanwhile put a stop to talk about a boycott on trade with the United States by suspending temporarily the Mexican duty on wheat. So our negotiations with Mexico seem to be proceeding as usual, with most of the excitement outside the executive offices of the two Governments concerned.

Cable Magic

The first greeting by cable from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan, in 1858, caused fervid, tumultuous demonstrations in America. Artillery in various cities fired prolonged salutes to the new means of communication; flags were hoisted; church bells were rung.

The completion of an additional transatlantic cable link is no longer near-magic; and yet a cable laid in this decade is much nearer to magic than was Cyrus Field's first link with its single, laborious messages sent by hand keys.

A fortnight ago a cable line from Emden, in Germany, to Horta, in the Azores—the third permalloy (high speed) cable—was put into operation, connecting with the existing permalloy line from America to Italy by way of the Azores. It is for the joint use of the two large American telegraph companies and the Deutsch-Atlantische Telegraphengesellschaft. An exchange of messages between President Coolidge and President von Hindenburg hailed the resumption of direct cable communication between the United States and Germany for the first time since the war and its effect on international relations. But the more remarkable aspect of the occasion was the advanced principles of cable communication embodied by the new Emden-New York line. Not one only, but eight messages can be carried over the single strand of cable, four in each direction; and the transmission is far developed beyond the stage of the key and ticker.

This efficient use of lines was in operation on land, between the principal cities of the United States, before the America-Azores-Italy cable was opened for use two years ago. Four keyboards at each end perforate tapes in such a way that they cause four transmitting machines to put dots and dashes onto the wire. But a single such mechanical sending device, even operated by a highly skilled man, would not, alone, keep the wire filled with the maximum continuity of electric impulses. Therefore a wheel with four contact points distributes the impulses from the four transmitters at each end, so that the letters of each of the four messages take turns in getting onto the wire, and thus largely fill the waste intervals between groups of dots and dashes. As an illustration, the letters of four hypothetical messages would go in this sequence:

The messages:

COME HOME
SEND MONEY
SAILING NOW
ORDER MORE

The cable's burden:

CSSOOEARMNIDEDLE, etc.

At each end another wheel, timed precisely with the sending wheel, reassorts the letters as they arrive into the four messages and distributes them to four devices at each end, which draw the dots and dashes on tape as undulations above and below an axis, whence they are copied by operator-typists. On land lines the receiving machines actually typewrite instead of drawing dot and dash lines. Even earlier in modern cable history simultaneous messages had been received in two directions over one wire, by the electrical "balancing" of the line. With the addition of the Azores-Germany link, a switch at Horta can throw as many of the eight message-lines from the New York-Germany route to the New York-Italy route, or *vice versa*, as the traffic requires.

The World on the Wing

On the day when one ambitious air voyage came to grief a more ambitious one began. The Uruguayan plane of Major Larre-Borges and his crew of three was wrecked on a desolate stretch of the west coast of Africa just before it should have turned out to sea toward the Canary Islands on its way across the Atlantic to Uruguay from Italy. For three days there was no word from the expedition. Then two French air-mail pilots found the wreckage of the machine; but they could not alight to learn whether the fliers were lying in the smashed fuselage or whether they had escaped. A day later the same Frenchmen landed in the territory of hostile Moorish tribes and gained the information that the Uruguayans were safe, in the hands of a "friendly" tribe. As The Outlook goes to press the despatches report a conference to arrange for their ransom.

The new aerial adventure is that of the Portuguese Major Sarmento Beires, who flew from Portugal to China in 1924. He was last reported at Casablanca, in

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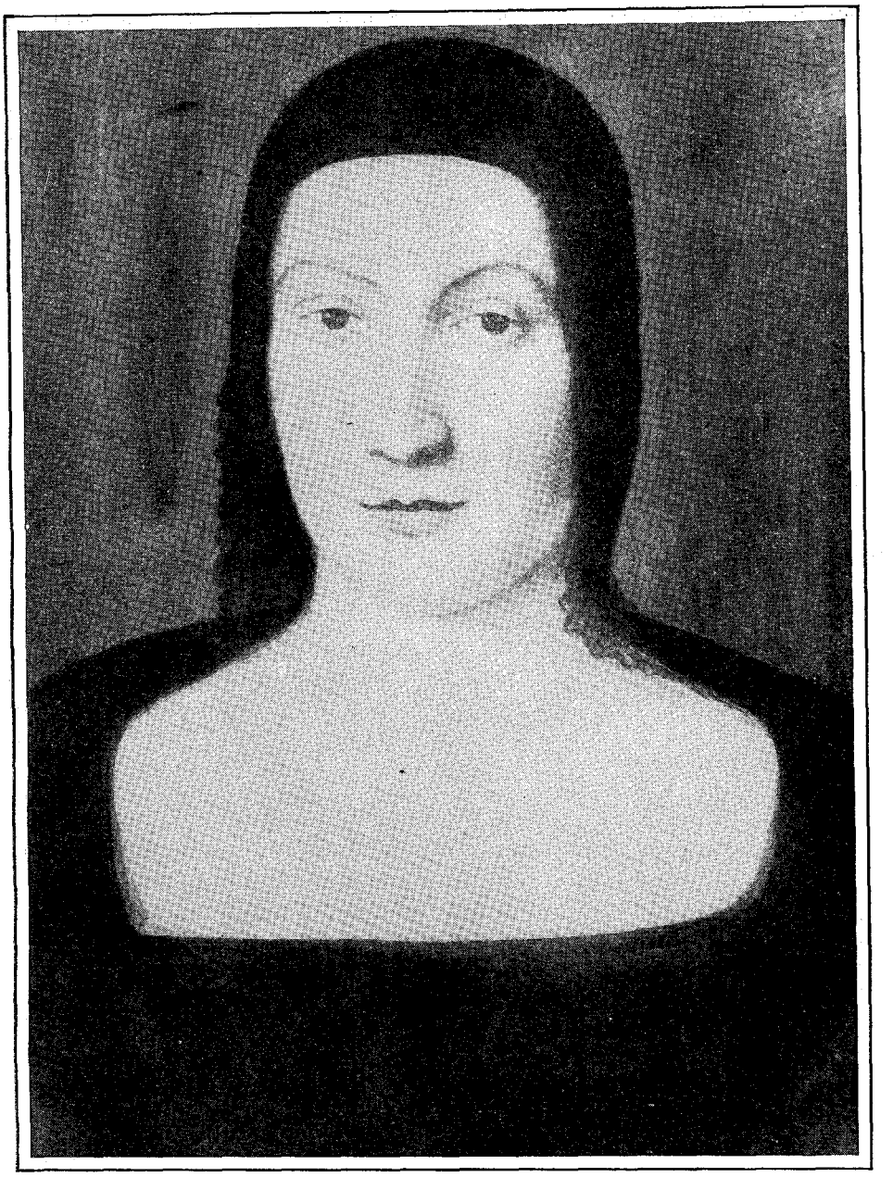

Wide World

The newly discovered portrait of Emilia Pia de Montefeltro, by Raphael Santi

Morocco, the end of his first step, ready to travel on to Portuguese Guinea (West Africa), Brazil, Chile, Juan Fernandez, Samoa, the Fiji Islands, Australia, Java, and Singapore, and thence back to Portugal by way of India. Major Beires is attempting to round the world in ninety days.

The three remaining planes of the United States Army's "Pan-American" squadron visited Montevideo, Uruguay, and the fliers were received by the President. They were in Montevideo when gathered crowds and the din of bells and whistles acclaimed the first message of the discovery of Major Larre-Borge's plane.

Looking forward to this summer's conquest of the Atlantic between New York and France, the announcement was made that Commander Byrd is backed financially by Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, who had previously sponsored the building of a plane which but for the advent of the war would have tried to fly the Atlantic. Also, the Sikorsky Company is building two planes near New York of the type in which Captain Fonck made his disastrous start last year. It is quite possible that one of the two new machines will try again for the Atlantic this year, perhaps with Captain Fonck as pilot.

A New Old Master Discovered

THE blinds of a dusty, decayed room in Vienna, thrown open one day last summer at the chance visit of Dr. George Gronau, a German art connoisseur, revealed to him a portrait panel of an impassive, sharply featured woman in the striking feminine garb and the masterfully simple manner of the highest point of the Italian Renaissance. Dr. Gronau, elated, removed the wooden panel from the wall and saw painted on the back of it, in confirmatory script of the Renaissance, "Emilia Pia de Montefeltro." Emilia Pia de Montefeltro was a member of the family of Raphael Santi's early patrons.

"That," Dr. Gronau pronounced, "is the work of Raphael Santi."

Despite its obscure repose for unknown periods of the 423 years since apparently Raphael had painted it, the portrait quickly was taken up by the rapid processes of modern commerce. Bernard Berenson, widely regarded as the foremost authority on Italian painting, added his assurance that the discovery was indeed, beyond dispute, the work of Raphael in the early period of his greatness. Now, in March, the panel hangs in the home of Mr. Jacob Epstein, a Baltimore merchant, who paid $250,000 for it.

A Primitive Rush for Wealth

IN this newly matured era of mind and machinery, it seemed a curious reversion for the exploitation of an invaluable field of industry to be staked on human legs.

Diamonds had been discovered on the Grasfontein farm in the Transvaal, South Africa. They were so distributed as to indicate a rich deposit. The Mining Commissioner proclaimed a rush. Mining syndicates employed crack runners, who made ready. Hopeful and hopeless prospectors moved near the farm from all over South Africa. The rush day came. Seventeen thousand persons, frantic with eagerness, crowded to the police-formed starting-line three miles from the farm, waiting for the final words of the Commissioner's proclamation, "God save the King!" and for the dropping of the furled Union Jack. But before the flag fell the tension broke and the line broke. The multitude burst out over the scorching veld. But the stakes which the leaders drove into the most-favored spots and those which the half-exhausted main body of rushers thrust into the ground where space remained were removed by the police because the rush had been premature.

A week later the primitive contest for wealth was re-enacted, with an added polyglot throng recruited to the glistening crusade. The twenty-five thousand on the torrid starting-line, made still more feverish for the quest by new diamond discoveries on the farm and by the previous false start, yet held back until "God save the King!" released their mad stream.

Theirs was likely the last diamond rush. The established diamond industry is pressing strongly against further de-

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velopments which might cause an oversupply.

Congress

NOON of March 4, 1925.

The Sixty-ninth Congress was coming into being. Little attention was paid to the House of Representatives. It was merely the House. Interest—aside from the inauguration of the President, which took place on that same day—centered in the Senate. It was not merely the Senate. It was "the most august deliberative body on earth."

The House, so far as anybody knew, was going through the ordinary first day routine. The President had deported himself as all Presidents had done before him. The Senate, under the eyes of officialdom and a speck of the populace, was ready to ooze dignity at every pore. But, for once, it could not.

Charles G. Dawes was that day made Vice-President of the United States and began his duty of presiding over the Senate. He was expected first to have the Senators sedately marched up, three at a time, with ritualistic solemnity, and the oath of office sonorously intoned as many times as three would be contained in the total number of new Senators. Then he was expected to say a few words, well chosen if possible, but, in any event, only a few. Instead, he first corralled the newly elected Senators together and made them take the oath in a common herd; and then—and worse—he, a mere Vice-President and nonentity, had the insolence and effrontery to tell the Senate, "the most august deliberative body on earth," that it ought to revise its rules.

Senators were not merely horrified. They were self-righteously indignant. They thought—and spoke, a little—of disciplining the Vice-President, but gave it up. What, after all, was the use of so magnifying his importance? He had seized the one opportunity that he would ever have of doing anything in the Senate. He would never be heard from again.

Noon of March 4, 1927.

The Sixty-ninth Congress, after a turbulent life, was in violent death. The House was dying decently, as Houses ordinarily have died, but the Senate, "the most august deliberative body on earth," was dying the death, almost, of brawling gangsters.

Filibuster had followed filibuster, each worse than the one that had preceded it. The final convulsion had lasted for thirty-six hours. Nothing had been done toward putting affairs in order for the end—nothing could be done. And all because one Reed (James A., of Missouri) wanted something which the other Reed (David A., of Pennsylvania) did not want him to have.

Nobody could do anything to extricate the $94,000,000 Deficiency Bill. Or the Public Buildings Bill. Or the Alien Property Bill. Or the Disabled Emergency Officers' Retirement Bill. All of them failed of passage—not because Congress did not want to pass them, but because it was incompetent to pass them; because the Senate rules made "Jim" Reed and "Dave" Reed, fighting as to whether the "slush fund" committee or the Privileges and Elections Committee should investigate elections, more powerful than the other ninety-three Senators.

The Army was left without funds to maintain an establishment of 120,000 men, with barely enough to maintain an establishment of 80,000—not because Congress wanted to reduce the size of the Army, but because Congress was incompetent to pass the necessary legislation to maintain the desired strength.

No money was available for the payment of pensions to veterans and widows of veterans—not because anybody wished to withhold pensions from the defenders of the Nation and from their dependents, but because Congress was too inefficient to pass a bill which all members favored.

The appropriation of $30,000,000 for hospitalization and vocational reparation of World War veterans was withheld—not because anybody wanted veterans to suffer any more than they inevitably must suffer, but because, when the time came for making the bill effective, Congress was impotent.

An appropriation of $100,000,000 for public buildings throughout the country and another of $25,000,000 for acquisition of land as sites for necessary public buildings in Washington were withheld—not because Congress wanted Government business in the cities of the country transacted in cramped, unsanitary, and dangerous buildings; not because Congress wanted the shabby shacks to stand in the triangle between the Capitol and the White House; but because Congress as a legislative body could not function.

The Medicinal Liquor Bill, the Muscle Shoals Bill, the new House Office Building Bill, the conference report on adjustment of postal rates—these and other measures which Congress wanted to pass were not passed because Congress was inefficient, incompetent, impotent.

At noon on March 4 the Sixty-ninth Congress was dead and the Government was seriously crippled.

Vice-President Dawes, having once more a chance to speak, calmly commended to Senators serious consideration of the recommendations which he made two years before.

Where lies the blame for all this?

With the Senate, manifestly. The House had fairly well cleared its calendar—at least had passed all the bills which died in the Senate while the Reeds carried on their family fight. The Senate could, if it would, make rules under which legislation could be enacted in orderly, dignified, and—more important—competent fashion. It need not follow the formula of Vice-President Dawes, if the Vice-President has a formula. All that it needs to do is to formulate rules which would make the Senate master of itself.

But some of the blame rests upon the House of Representatives, too, efficient as it was during the Sixty-ninth Congress in disposing of bills.

The Sixty-ninth Congress should have begun its work in January, 1925, instead of in December, 1925. No Congress should be restricted at its last session to three months. Perhaps no more than a law is necessary to enable Congress to meet in January following election, but some apparent difficulties have appeared to make necessary a Constitutional Amendment. Such an amendment, known by the name of Senator Norris, has been prepared. It has been approved by the Senate. The House has withheld approval. Thus far is the House blameworthy.

But the blame, after all, attaches further back—to the voters of the forty-eight States. They elect to the Senate little men; men who become puffed up with a sense of their own dignity as Senators; men who will see the welfare of the country sacrificed before they will abate one iota of their own supposititious dignity and importance.

A Modest Hero of Faith

SOME men's lives tell in concise form the story of the progress of their generation. Such has been the life of Edison in summarizing the progress men have been making in the mastery of some of the forces of nature. As the record of progress in a very different field such also was the life of one who has just died in his eightieth year, Henry Preserved Smith.

No longer in civilized lands are men or women tortured or executed for hold-

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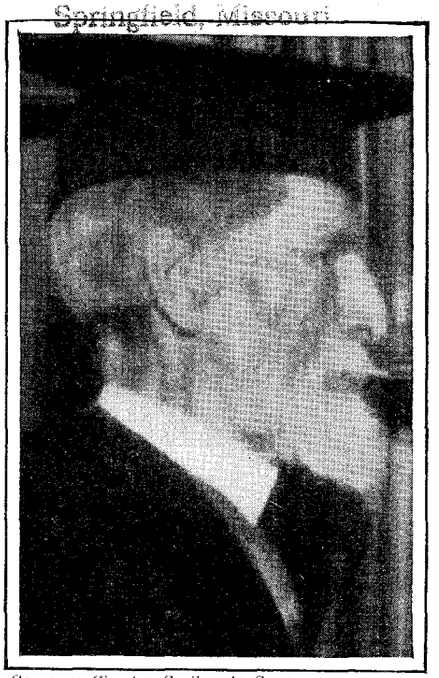
ing opinions on religious matters contrary to those established by some authority. Freedom of religion, even to the extent of freedom to doubt or disbelieve all religion, is now regarded as a fundamental right in every enlightened nation. Yet even in churches which owe their origin to a revolt against ecclesiastical authority the disposition of people in ecclesiastical positions to impose upon others doctrines which they deem to be official, or at least to drive out from their ecclesiastical organization all whom they regard as in non-conformity with such doctrines, has survived. We therefore have had from time to time the spectacle of heresy trials to establish the authority of the Church in churches that were founded to protest against the authority of the Church.

Such a heresy trial was that held in 1892 by the Cincinnati Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, in which Dr. Henry Preserved Smith, of Lane Theological Seminary, was the accused. The charge against him was in substance, though not in form, that his views of the Bible did not accord with the views of those who happened to be in authority in the Presbyterian Church. He was convicted, his conviction being confirmed by the General Assembly, and he was suspended from the ministry of the Presbyterian Church until he renounced his "errors." Strangely, the result of this trial did not impair the confidence which others in the very Presbytery that tried him had in him. Six years afterwards The Outlook reported that he was treated in the Old World as if no charges had been made against him. About that time he was cordially welcomed into the Congregational body, was chosen as Professor of Biblical Literature in Amherst College, and, after a service of four years at the Meadville Theological School, was appointed chief librarian and professor in Union Theological Seminary, becoming librarian emeritus a year or two before his death.

Such is the uneventful history of a scholar who has greatly contributed to the knowledge and understanding of the Old Testament Scriptures. He was never reinstated in the Presbyterian ministry, never vindicated in any way by the Church which tried him. Yet the simple and irenic courage which enabled him both to refrain from any aggressiveness and to remain stalwart in defense of the liberty of the mind and the spirit has had its effect upon the Church that he served and all free churches. When he was driven from his post, on which his livelihood then depended, he had no way of knowing what the effect of his course would be. Of one thing, however, he made sure—his right to pursue the truth wherever he might find it. Today the charges brought against Dr. Smith in 1892 seem as antiquated as the costumes of that period.



Courtesy Charles Scribner's Sons

Henry Preserved Smith

In a small book of one hundred and thirty pages, with the title "The Heretic's Defense: A Footnote to History," recently published by Charles Scribner's Sons, Henry Preserved Smith recorded not long before his death the story of this experience of his which is, in epitome, the experience of a great number of people of his own day and generation. It is a story that every religious teacher ought to read. It is a story that any layman who wants to understand his own times would do well to read.

Henry Preserved Smith has left two monuments: one, the scholarly studies he has made of the Bible; the other, a life history of faith and freedom.

Keystone

Alexander Feodorovitch Kerensky

Kerensky and De Valera

TWO unsuccessful revolutionaries have landed in New York seeking funds in America—Alexander Kerensky, of Russia, and Eamon De Valera, of Ireland. The first is asking new aid to carry on a cause that was lost; the second desires to keep control of loans raised for a cause that was never won.

Kerensky was Premier of the Provisional Government which was established after the abdication of the Czar in 1917. In that trying post he displayed the characteristics of the indecisive liberal. He and his associates debated the proper basis for reorganizing the social life of Russia and distributing the land to the peasants, while the peasants themselves were tilling the land which they had already taken and the Bolsheviks were making the Soviets a fighting arm of Communism in order to seize power. Faced by the determined recklessness of Lenine, Kerensky faltered and finally fled.

For the past seven years he has been editing a newspaper, "Dni" (Days), published in Paris, in association with Vladimir Zenzinov, the eminent Russian sociologist and political economist. Both of them were leaders of the old Social Revolutionary Party in Russia, which bore the brunt of the long struggle against the Czars; and their paper has been the authentic voice of the political refugees of that party in western Europe. Catherine Breshkovsky, so affectionately known to millions of Americans as the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," belonged to the same party. She has sent to The Outlook an appeal on behalf of her friend and co-worker, Kerensky, for support for the paper which he has directed. In the course of her letter she says of "Days:"

"This paper won confidence not only abroad but in Russia itself, where a few copies entered clandestinely, and where the democratic newspaper acquired students and followers. The results were growing more and more encouraging, and the editor was besieged with requests for additional information, when the paper's financial resources became exhausted and the honest voice was in-

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ДНИ

Samedi, 27 Novembre 1926

DNI QUOTIDIEN RUSSE DNI

40 cent. 15 Pfenn. 80 hal.

Редакція и Контора: 11, rue Etienne Marcel prolongée, Paris (II). Tél.:

№ 1170 ПАРИЖ, СУББОТА 27-го НОЯБРЯ 1926 г. V-й г. изд.

ПРОКЛЯТАЯ ИДЕОЛОГІЯ.

Совѣщаніе начальниковъ ГПУ

РОССІЯ

Скандалъ с Московскимъ ГПУ

The title (DNI) and topmost lines of Kerensky's paper, "Days"

terrupted. 'Days' had to suspend publication. But this incorruptible instrument must continue its work. . . . Ten years of extreme efforts, against continual impediments—they are so many in the lives of exiles!—have drained for the moment the resources of our newspaper. This compels me, with a sorrowful but hopeful heart, to appeal to you, free and generous American citizens, for help."

Although Kerensky himself failed, the cause which he represented was the cause of representative democratic government in Russia, with which all Americans can sympathize. Mme. Breshkovsky's letter is the best guaranty of the usefulness of the newspaper "Days," and Americans disposed to respond to her appeal may send contributions in care of Mrs. Simeon Strunsky, 307 West 104th Street, New York City.

The case of De Valera is a contrast to the case of Kerensky. He appears to be a type of the indecisive radical. In the midst of civil war in Ireland he refused to admit or accept the opportunity of establishing the Free State by a treaty with Great Britain. His own rebel associates, with as much courage and more common sense, took the chance and set up the autonomous Government which is now functioning beneficially in twenty-six counties of Ireland. From Irish men and women in America De Valera had raised a loan of millions for an "Irish Republic." He is here now to fight the Free State's claim to the remaining funds. Whatever may be the legal decision, it is safe to say that only a noisy minority of Irish irreconcilables and few others in America will sympathize with the endeavor of a balked extremist to continue to make trouble.

A Layman Looks at the Courts

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

IF a cat may look on a king, a layman, perhaps, may look at the courts—provided he does so respectfully. For the law is a jealous profession. It does not cheerfully tolerate criticisms or suggestions from the layman, taking refuge often in the highly technical character of codes, statutes, precedents, and rules of practice.

Fortunately, however, there are lawyers broad-minded and able enough to see that the administration of justice in this country is woefully in need of drastic reforms. The latest manifestation of uneasiness in the profession about its own character is found in a memorial argued before the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, the highest court in the State, asking that the requirements of admission to the bar be made more stringent. The memorial was presented by the New York City Bar Association and the New York County Lawyers Association.

The authors of the memorial assert that the number of men admitted to practice law in the State of New York is absurdly high and that their qualifications in character and intelligence are absurdly low. In the year 1926 more than four thousand applicants took the examinations and more than two thousand were admitted. One witness from the Department of Education testified that most of these applicants regard the law, not as a profession, but as a mere money-making trade or an avenue into politics; that they have the most meager elementary education, are usually lacking in a cultural or historical background, and are totally unfit in character to act as defenders of justice. The memorial pleads that "candidates for admission to the bar shall give evidence of at least two years' study in a college or its equivalent in collegiate work in addition to the present requirements, and that the applicant for a law student's certificate should, at the time of making his application, be compelled to submit to an examination as to his character, fitness, and qualifications to proceed with the study of the law."

To an ordinary layman like myself these do not seem to be exacting requirements for a body of men who, in a final analysis, have control over the welfare, happiness, and prosperity of the individual citizen, the community, and the State. For out of the body of practicing lawyers are created the legislature and the courts which control and regulate all other trades, professions, and activities of life. In a democracy the intelligent citizen can, by the exercise of his own will, escape the errors of a narrow-minded clergy, of ignorant quacks, or of unqualified schoolmen, but he cannot escape the meshes of a legal system which is tainted with stupidity, prejudice, or corruption.

The power of the law over the individual was never more wittily stated than in a saying of the Rev. Dr. Jowett, the great Greek scholar and Master of Balliol College, Oxford. At his dinner table a group of bishops and of Queen's counsel once fell into a discussion as to which exercises the greatest authority, a bishop or a judge. The lawyers urged the claims of the judge, because he can say "You be hanged!" No, argued the clergymen, a bishop is greater, because he can say "You be damned!" "Yes," commented Dr. Jowett, "but when a judge says you be hanged you *are* hanged."

Nobody would venture to deny, I suppose, that the Government of the United States, so far as its administration and structure is concerned, is a government of lawyers. The Constitution was chiefly written by lawyers, and it is interpreted and enforced by lawyers through the courts. In the enactment of

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statutes, both in the State legislatures and in the Congress, the influence of lawyers is predominant, if not paramount. Why, under these circumstances, the ordinary layman should not give his hearty support to every attempt to raise the standards of the legal profession is hard to understand. And it is equally hard to understand why the ordinary citizen does not favor every intelligent and effective measure to maintain the ability and incorruptibility of the courts.

Take the matter of appointive judges, for example. The man on the street somehow or other thinks that if he can vote for his judges he can get better men than by leaving their appointment to a responsible executive. Not only theory, but practical experience shows that the contrary is true. No matter how great may be the purposes and integrity of an elected judge, he cannot avoid either a conscious or sub-conscious feeling of obligation to the political organization that has nominated him and assured his election. The fact that the judges of the Federal courts are everywhere recognized as the highest type of judicial officers we have is not because they are abler or better men individually than judges of the State courts. It is because they are appointed, not elected, and therefore freed from obligations which inevitably must affect the psychology of elected judges. Where the principle of appointed judges has been adopted by a State, as in the case of Massachusetts, for example, its judicial history shines in comparison with that of States which still cling to the elective system.

How intimately the courts are concerned with every little detail of our daily lives is picturesquely illustrated by a decision recently handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Legislature of the State of New York, perhaps justly irritated by the great advance in the price of theater tickets in the city of New York, passed a law prohibiting any "scalper," speculator, or agency from charging more than fifty cents commission on the published price of each theater ticket. The reputable agencies conformed to the law, but there was a good deal of secret "bootlegging" in which those who wanted desirable seats at public entertainments were forced to pay much higher commissions. The Constitutionality of the law was contested and the controversy was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. That body by a five-to-four decision has now annulled the law on the Constitutional ground that it is confiscatory. It is the Court's opinion that, while the Legislature may regulate the prices of legal or natural monopolies and of public utilities, the theater is neither a monopoly nor a public utility of a kind which permits such price regulation. No man needs to go to the theater, and if he resents the prices which are exorbitant at one playhouse he can gratify his longing for the drama by going to another at which the prices are reasonable.

This decision of the Supreme Court may be annoying, but it is certainly good sense. Moreover, it protects the citizen from a worse injustice than he now suffers at the hands of greedy theater managers. If the Legislature could fix the price of theater tickets, it could fix the price of every other commodity. It could say that the retailer who bought an overcoat from the manufacturer for $50 should not sell it to the consumer for more than $55. It could say that the householder who bought a house for $10,000 should not sell it for more than $11,000.

As a matter of fact, State Legislatures have tried to do just such foolish things. A writer in the "American Mercury" for March gives a list of the incredibly absurd bills which have been introduced into State Legislatures because some Solon has been annoyed by the price question. In North Carolina a member of the Legislature introduced the following:

> No hotel, lodging-house, or rooming-house in this State, whether operated upon the European or American plan, shall for a bed, cot, sofa, lounge, or other temporary device for sleeping placed in a hall, lobby, or sample room, or other space not a regular bedroom, charge for the same more than 75 per cent of the original or regular charge for a single room without bath.

In spite of his mastery of legal phraseology, this legislator's indignant protest against high prices was humanely killed in the appropriate committee to which it was referred by the following amendment offered by a colleague:

> No male person shall be placed in a room with another male person who snores. No female person shall be placed in the room with another female person who snores.

Thus by easy stages we come back to the memorial of the New York Bar Association, which, in effect, asks that intelligence and good sense shall be required of our lawyers as a basis of their technical training. The American legal profession ought not to lay itself open to the criticism of Mr. Bumble in Charles Dickens's "Oliver Twist," who relieved his mind at some preposterous legal decision by remarking, "If the law supposes that, the law is a ass."

A layman often finds in court decisions some principle which concerns, not merely the litigants in the case, but which affects profoundly the interests of the entire Nation. Thus a basic principle of the philosophy of American government has just been sustained by a unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. This principle is that the Government is divided into three independent departments—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial; and that no one of these departments shall invade the sphere or encroach upon the functions of either of the others. It was this principle that led to the great struggle between President Thomas Jefferson and Chief Justice John Marshall. Marshall won in the famous case of Marbury vs. Madison, and the principle he so clearly enunciated has been a guiding doctrine of American Constitutional law for more than a century.

Nevertheless the ultra-Jeffersonians have constantly struggled to have the principle overturned and the will of the Legislature made supreme. Those who believe in the Jeffersonian philosophy frequently point to Great Britain, where laws enacted by Parliament are supreme until repealed by Parliament. But the difference between the two countries lies in the fact that the British Constitution is an unwritten formulation of statutes and judicial precedents; the American Constitution is a written document in which the triune character of government is basically recognized and which can be altered only by specified procedure.

The case of which I am speaking concerned a suit of Russian policy-holders against the New York Life Insurance Company and the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. These two mutual companies were driven out of Russia by the Soviet authorities at the time of the Russian Revolution; all their assets, money, and records, on which their Russian policies were based, were seized; some of their officials barely escaped with their lives; and the Russian policy-holders were ordered by Soviet decrees to pay their premiums to the so-called Russian Government. Aided, if not abetted, by the Soviet authorities, certain Russian policy-holders have now brought suit in the courts of the State of New York to have their policies paid in American dollars out of the funds really belonging to the American policy-holders. The characteristic effrontery of the Soviet Government of

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Russia must incline every thoughtful American layman to feel that in equity the merits of the case are clear.

Nevertheless the Court of Appeals by a unanimous opinion has decided against the insurance companies in a first and important stage of the case, and has overruled the arguments of so eminent a Constitutional authority as ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes, who appeared as counsel for the companies. Believing that the merits of the case are with the companies, I also believe that the decision of the Court was sound, equitable, and of importance to orderly government. Why this apparent paradox?

Because the Court's decision is concerned, not with the merits of the case, but with the principle of government outlined above. The insurance companies, in their legitimate and commendable efforts to protect their American policy-holders from what was practical if not legal robbery, sought and obtained from the New York Legislature an act which granted what is known at law as a mandatory stay. This stay, in effect, took away jurisdiction from the courts and forbade them to entertain any proceedings on the merits of the case "until the expiration of thirty days next following the recognition *de jure* of a Government of Russia by the Government of the United States."

The Court of Appeals has now declared this method of legislative abolition of the prerogatives of the judicial branch of the Government to be unconstitutional. It asserts its right to jurisdiction, which, it may be assumed, it will exercise without prejudice. In any event, it has wisely defended the inherent structure of our Government, of which John Marshall was the great apostle; and it has given another salutary check to the faulty tendency of legislators to right apparent wrongs by hasty and illogical special enactments.

The West and the Veto

Special Correspondence from Kansas

By Elmer T. Peterson

WITHOUT knowing or even conjecturing what his reply would be, we asked a competent and experienced observer to report on what the effect of President Coolidge's veto of the McNary-Haugen Bill was in the part of the country most affected. This article is his reply.—The Editors.

THE writing person who presumes to tell the world what the farmer is thinking is undertaking a task which makes the average farmer smile.

Being farm-bred myself, I share his skepticism. The task of setting down what the Middle West thinks of the fortunes of the McNary-Haugen Bill would seem hopeless were it not for the saving fact that the Middle West, up to February 26, 1927, had not thought much about the subject. Paradoxically, the undertaking is thus somewhat simplified.

From the analytical angle, I think President Coolidge has gained an impressive tactical advantage, because he is the first political leader to make a dramatic argument on the question which is sure to have a wide hearing. The affirmative side of the debate has made the Congressional halls ring, but it has scarcely been heard on the prairies. Now comes the President with a rasping negative which is so dramatized by concentration through one mouthpiece that it commands instant attention. The strategic advantage, therefore, rests with the negative.

The affirmative is suddenly put on the defensive. The fact that not much attention has been paid to the McNary-Haugen Bill by actual farmers strengthens the case of the President. Added to this situation is the fact that he is credited with having a lot of courage, and that is always admired.

BELIEVE it or not, the great majority of the Kansas farmers are either indifferent to the McNary-Haugen Bill or against it. This statement is made after a careful survey extending over a period of two years, and by checking the conclusion in several dissimilar ways. And, from reports from neighboring States, the sentiment seems to be quite general.

John W. Hellstern, of South Haven, Kansas, is a "dirt farmer," if such an overworked term is permissible. He comes to town only occasionally, for he is busy with his farm work. But he keeps informed on public questions, and recently decided to make a little survey of his own.

"I talked with at least one hundred farmers in my county," he said. "The majority were entirely indifferent to the McNary-Haugen Bill. Practically all the rest were against it. Only one man was for it. When I explained it, he said he was against it, too. Our county Farm Bureau is against it. We think it is a scheme of politicians to catch votes."

Explaining his stand more in detail, he said that the measure, if made into law, would inevitably stimulate greater production and increase the very evil that it purports to cure, thus causing severe economic dislocation. Mr. Hellstern is a member of the Kansas Wheatgrowers' Association.

His findings are verified by real estate men and salesmen of farm machinery, who make it their business to mingle with farmers at all times. And his opinion is repeated in many letters from farmers and by the word of farmers who were interviewed at a recent tractor show which drew attendance from radii of two hundred miles.

J. B. Brown, of Larned, Kansas, in Pawnee County, which at times has claimed to be the champion wheat county of the world, is an actual farmer who is President of the Farmers' National Grain Dealers' Association, and is therefore vitally interested in grain markets, exclusively from a farmer's point of view. He is emphatically opposed to the bill, and gives his reasons why he believes the equalization fee would be disastrous to the wheat farmer.

On the other hand, one finds that strong support for the bill comes from officials of some of the State farm bureaus and from officials of several other farmers' organizations, and also from men who have political ambitions. Ralph Snyder, President of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, and John Tromble, President of the Kansas Farmers' Union, both support the bill. A survey of the sentiment of Kansas newspapers shows that the majority are against the bill and commend the veto. A large number are indifferent. A small minority favor the bill and condemn the veto.

The reason politicians are more likely to be for the bill than against it is that the lobby in favor of the measure is effectively organized, while the great majority of farmers, who are passively or actively opposed, are not organized to fight it. Supporting the bill is therefore the "easy way." It is an open secret

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that many of the prairie Congressmen who voted for the bill are at heart against it or feel that it would be valueless, but thought they might be given some credit by the average farmer for making a friendly gesture in the general direction of agriculture. And then, of course, the organized lobby would be off their backs.

A real estate dealer who buys and sells farm land exclusively has just returned from a thousand-mile trip through the wheat belt. He tells me that the only mention of the McNary-Haugen Bill he heard was made by a man who had wagered five dollars that it would be vetoed.

Such are a few of the indicative straws.

THE farmer is a practical man, and much keener in his reasoning than he is given credit for by the average city man. He is not distracted by so many side issues as the city man, and is not so subject to passing storms of radical revolt. He thinks things out solidly by himself as he does his work in the fields, and is prone to brush away non-essentials and theoretical considerations in favor of the basic laws, such as that of supply and demand.

In the farmer's mind, therefore, I gather from many interviews, the McNary-Haugen Bill and similar proposals are promptly stripped of theoretical furbelows and stand out starkly with certain well-defined characteristics.

What is a farmer?

He learns by reading the McNary-Haugen Bill that a farmer is a man who raises one or more of only six crops—corn, wheat, tobacco, hogs, rice, and cotton. No one else can qualify as a farmer, if the McNary-Haugen Bill is a "farm relief" bill. And the rumor that it is a farm relief bill has been industriously circulated. This shuts out the men who raise beef, hay, oats, rye, barley, legumes, sorghums, fruit, poultry, sheep, potatoes, cabbage, and a dozen other crops, all of which are obviously more "basic" than tobacco or rice. That gives rise to Suspicion No. 1. It looks as if some political log-rolling had been done.

What is a surplus?

A surplus is an over-production which is great enough to depress the price below a profitable standard. If there were no surplus, there would be a good price. That, in essence, is the definition of the supporters of the McNary-Haugen Bill. Stick a pin there, for it states the argument that the law of supply and demand rules in the farming business. The President does not need to state the law of supply and demand. The bill has already done it for him.

Select six crops arbitrarily, and artificially raise the price, without at the same time restricting production, and what happens? Inexorably the law of supply and demand gets into action and the supply of these six crops is increased, for farmers naturally want to center their efforts on what they think will be the most profitable crops. The surplus evil is thereby increased.

Will the equalization fee take up the slack and counteract the stimulated over-production? Farmers like Mr. Brown do not think so. Suspicion No. 2. The theory doesn't stand up well against practical knowledge of well-known laws.

Will the segregation and dumping of a corn surplus cause the domestic price to rise? Well, the average export of corn for the past twenty years has been only two per cent of the total American crop. That represents the demand of foreign markets for corn. The question answers itself.

How will the equalization fee be collected? Naturally, it will take an army of Government employees. Suspicion No. 3.

Such are the plain, cogent thoughts that occur to the practical farmer who has studied the proposal. He is skeptical about legislative relief, as so many false starts have been made in that direction. And now that President Coolidge has thoroughly dissected the bill, the farmer is going to study the details more and more if the demand for the measure continues.

IT is assumed that the farmer of the Middle West is the source of all the putative agricultural discontent. What is the essential difference between the farmer of the Middle West and the farmer of the East? Why no Eastern farm revolt? The State of New York surpasses some of the Middle Western States in aggregate farm production.

One difference is transportation. The farmer of the Mississippi Valley pays a large freight bill in getting his products to the principal consumers' markets. This accounts for the demand for the St. Lawrence Waterway.

Another difference is that the Eastern farmer is a diversifier. He is making more money per acre than the one-crop farmer, therefore is not quite so likely to be discontented. This is not saying that there is really an appreciable discontent in the specialty-crop districts.

Diversification is a necessary concomitant of the perpetuation of rural home life as it is now known, for the specialty-crop farmer is moving to town.

R. I. Montgomery, of Montezuma, Kansas, has 1,100 acres of wheat. By means of the latest improved machinery he can do all the work of planting and taking care of it and harvesting in thirty days. The rest of the year he spends in town, where he sells implements, or in Florida, where he has business interests. And he is a symbol of the newer age of factoryized farming. Who can blame him? He is doing the logical and intelligent thing, under the circumstances. The McNary-Haugen Bill, by penalizing the diversifying farmer and encouraging the specialty-crop town farmer, would accelerate the decay of rural home life and force agriculture more and more into the hands of large private or incorporated city-dwelling interests. That is, if it has any effect on prices at all, which may be doubted.

The farmer of the Middle West needs better and cheaper transportation. He needs better tax laws, as Secretary Jardine has pointed out. He could usefully employ a certain form of Government credit to stabilize co-operative marketing operations and to some extent prevent grain gambling by making it unnecessary for him to dump his crop at a sacrifice just because he needs the money.

The farmer's dollar is smaller in relative buying power than the city man's dollar because the city man is organized to restrict production and the farmer is not, broadly speaking. No amount of protective tariff would help the city man, whether he be manufacturer or laborer, if he did not have a means of holding down the supply of his commodity.

It is therefore pretty generally recognized by the farmers of the Middle West that they will have to work out their problem by co-operation and some form and degree of crop restriction. In the legislative field some relief may be had by reduction of freight rates, by building of suitable waterways, and by improving credit facilities for co-operatives.

HOW about Iowa? I was reared on an Iowa farm, and hear from that State often.

As far as I can tell, the actual rank and file farmers in Iowa are not clamoring for the McNary-Haugen type of legislation, though the organized effort in its behalf is impressive. It is occasionally admitted, even by the strenuous advocates of the McNary-Haugen Bill, in Iowa that the era of farm-land speculation had most to do with the discontent that may be found in that State. Convincing proof is furnished by a table compiled from Government reports,

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which shows that Iowa, one of the richest of all the agricultural States in native productive power, leads all the States in the percentage of its annual average crop production that is necessary, at 6 per cent, to pay interest on its farm-land indebtedness. The Iowa percentage is 12.96. That of Kansas is 4.8, which is about the average for the 48 States. When it is also considered that 44.4 per cent of Iowa farms operated by owners have no mortgages, and in Kansas 53 per cent are thus situated, it is seen from the two sets of figures that a disproportionately large amount of indebtedness rests upon the Iowa farms that are mortgaged.

This shows that the plunging into debt of certain farmers in Iowa has been exceedingly reckless, making it necessary for the average mortgaged farmer to devote about twenty per cent of his average annual crop to the payment of interest. The failure of many Iowa banks is further testimony on this point. The problem is a land and mortgage problem and not a crop-marketing problem. Since Iowa farms are highly productive, acre for acre, it is obvious from the above comparison that unjustifiable indebtedness is to blame.

Hard times on the farm in Iowa cannot be intelligibly explained on the basis of farm-crop prices, when Kansas is used as a "control," to use a medical term.

As the facts which are stated in the veto Message are spread broadcast and thoroughly studied, the tendency will likely be to seek farm relief in other directions, as, for instance, by way of the Curtis-Crisp Bill. It is fortunate, perhaps, that the whole situation has been dramatized, as it was in the passage as well as in the veto of the McNary-Haugen Bill. Out of the clash of opinion some constructive good ought to result.

There may follow a general and intensive study of farm economics comparable to that which occurred thirty-five years ago in the same general area, when the Farmers' Alliance movement flourished. And the farmers of this as well as all other areas have a right to expect a thorough study, which, it seems to the writer, has thus far been neglected by many of those who aspire to be political leaders of the farmers. Fundamental facts and economic laws must be recognized and not flippantly dismissed.

Sentimental appeals for "farm relief" are worse than useless if not based on sound reasoning. Too much of the McNary-Haugen propaganda has been sentimental and lacking in specification. Too many liberties have been taken with the names of the farmers. There has been a careless disposition to proclaim that "the farmers are demanding" such and such, when the demand really originates with urban doctrinaires, and the actual farmers are mildly amazed to know what has been demanded in their names.

It is a mistake to assume that the prairies are aflame with indignation over the veto. They are quite calm—in fact, indifferent. And the present signs are that there will be no agrarian revolt within the next two years. There are wrongs to be righted and economic injustices to be corrected, to be sure, but not by such a philosophy as the singling out of specialty crops for artificial levitation.

The explosion in Washington may stir the whole American citizenry to a more careful and thorough study of farm economics than heretofore has been given. And if there is any occupation that deserves careful study, it is that of farming. Making a friendly experimental gesture in the general direction of farming is not going to solve the problem. The farmer deserves more than three rousing cheers and a bucket of tears.

The Chinese Situation as Seen from California

A Despatch from Our Pacific Coast Correspondent

AT the present moment the situation which obtained in the United States in the early days of the Great War is largely reversed. In the summer of 1915 out here on the coast, with the Panama Pacific Exposition drawing happy, care-free crowds to the Golden Gate, there was scarcely a ripple on the surface. Europe was being shot to pieces, and, while the Eastern United States was filled with growing concern, west of the Rockies all was still calm and the interest in things European strangely detached. To-day the shoe is on the other foot. Out here on the coast we are daily brought in first-hand touch with the turmoil in the Far East. Every day ships are passing through the Golden Gate only a few days out of Shanghai or Tokyo, Hongkong or Canton.

Thousands of Chinese "boys"—cooks, house boys, laundry boys, and what not—are employed in thousands of homes from Seattle to San Diego. They are not, as many might think in view of the stringent immigration laws, American-born. They come over in every ship as "students" or "merchants." They go back to China to marry, and, leaving their wives to look after their mothers in Chinese fashion, return to their work on the Pacific coast. They attend a night school for a few sessions or have a room in Chinatown with a few herbs in the window—their outward and visible vocational sign—and thus they stay as long as they please, and constitute a far from negligible element in the Pacific coast population. In this great community feeling is running high; sides are being taken, letters are being received from China from one side or the other, the Chinese papers of all kinds are read with eagerness. Chinatown—and there is a Chinatown in almost every important city—is buzzing with excitement, and the turmoil of it and the intimate interest of it filter outwards in all directions.

At the foot of the steep hill upon which my house stands lies the Government wharf, just around the headland from the fort which marks the entrance to the Golden Gate. To this wharf, at the moment of writing, two huge transports are tied. I discovered them there as I looked out over the bay early the other morning from my study window. They had come in quietly during the night, and through my field-glasses I could see the stir of preparation in progress around them. Later on, towards evening, after a day of storm and rain, I slipped down the hill to see what was going forward. Down by the wharf there was, of course, no excitement, but an air of careful preparation and determination to be forehanded. Late last night the morning papers got out a special edition announcing the defeat of the Shanghai defense forces, and this morning as I looked out over the bay a Japanese boat just out from the war zone was riding at anchor in the quarantine roadstead.

My cook comes from Shanghai, and also my house boy, my laundry boy, another northerner, from, I think, the neighborhood of Hangchow. We are in fact a northern household and have not a word that is not in utter condemnation of Canton and all its works. A very similar situation obtains throughout the whole Pacific seaboard. The trouble in the Far East is very near to us.

HUGH A. STUDDERT KENNEDY.

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Paul Claudel as a Diplomatist

A Portrayal of the Poet Who Comes to the United States as the Ambassador of France

By ERNEST DIMNET

M. PAUL CLAUDEL is a poet, and as a poet he may have rivals in France, but he has no superior; yet for a long time he was violently criticised, and the literary position he now holds was far from being universally recognized. On the other hand, he has been for more than twenty years the leader of a literary school calling itself Catholic—without any softening or haloing epithet; and everybody knows that Catholicism is no particular asset to an official of the French Republic. The conclusion evidently must be that M. Claudel's professional advancement has not been furthered either by his literary or his religious beliefs, and that a man who rose from the humblest rank as *élève consul* to the dignity of Ambassador to America must have shown exceptional talents in his profession. We almost regret that when he began to write he did not adopt a pseudonym, which might have protected him against an irritating mixing up of his double capacity.

M. Claudel was born in 1868, in that same district of Champagne where "l'Annonce faite à Marie," so beautifully translated by Louise Morgan Sill as "The Tidings Brought to Mary," is located. He was educated at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand, where his intimate friends were M. Léon Daudet, son of the great novelist, and himself a powerful writer as well as the leader of the Royalist Party, and M. Philippe Berthelot. M. Berthelot plays at the Quai d'Orsay the same part that Sir William Tyrrell plays at the British Foreign Office—that is to say, in plain language, he does the best part of the work; and literary enemies of M. Claudel are not above using the hint that his diplomatic success was largely due to this school friendship, a palpable falsehood. From the Lycée young Claudel passed on to the Ecole des Sciences Politiques. This school, shyly located in an old mansion of the Faubourg Saint-Germain, is justly celebrated. It consists of two sections—one, financial, from which finance inspectors, among them M. Caillaux, are graduated; the other, diplomatic. Practically all French diplomatists—M. Chevalley, the distinguished critic, former Minister to Norway, is one of the few exceptions—have been trained in this section. Many foreign students also attend its lectures. Sir Austen Chamberlain is a graduate, and I have been able to see with my own eyes what the school did for the son of an American Ambassador in Paris.

At the moment of graduating the students can choose between the Diplomatic Service proper and a consular career. Their choice is generally influenced by practical considerations. The scions of the aristocracy still rich enough not to depend on a salary unhesitatingly go into diplomacy and become, as the phrase goes, "the ornaments of foreign capitals." Less wealthy candidates wisely reflect that one is nothing in the Diplomatic Service as long as one has to be content with a subordinate post.

IN sending this article to us Canon Dimnet writes:

"Literary people are supposed not to be practical. Practical people who are nothing else even regard literary people as rather stupid. This idea has not been substantially altered by the fact that long before novel or play writing became money-making affairs a powerful realtor happened to be called Voltaire or a shrewd speculator signed his orders Victor Hugo. Yet what do editors, chiefs of departments, consuls, and even cabinet ministers, do that is manifestly above the capacity of anybody intelligent or persevering enough to write a novel or a four-act drama?"

Now there are only forty-eight French Ministers scattered on the surface of the planet and a dozen Ambassadors. Chances for commanding in chief are slender. On the other hand, there are nine hundred French consulates, affording as many men a chance to be their own masters; and, although consular salaries are on the same scale with the salaries of diplomatists, consuls have a claim to various perquisites, summed up under the curious name of *abonnement*, which give them a chance of becoming independent much sooner than their more brilliant colleagues.

Besides, some consulates possess a positive glamour. It used to be the case with the posts on the eastern Mediterranean that went by the picturesque name of *echelles du Levant*. It is still the case with at least one of them, Beirût. The former Consul, M. Picot, was as well known as any ambassador. The consulates of Geneva, Genoa, Barcelona, Hamburg, and, of course, out of Europe, New York and Hongkong are as important. So no young Frenchman, after graduating from the Ecole des Sciences Politiques, can think it beneath him to enter the Consular Service. Add that, as I shall have an opportunity to repeat, transfer from consulates to diplomacy is normal.

INTO the Consular Service, then, M. Claudel went. He had the good fortune to be attached during two years to the Commercial Department in Paris before being sent abroad, and this gave him a chance to acquire professional culture of a high, if practical, order. In 1893 he received his first appointment as Vice-Consul, in New York.

I have the good fortune to know one of his colleagues of those days, who sums up his impressions of him in the formula, "a contemplative Napoleon." In fact, a glance at M. Claudel's picture shows that even now he looks like a gentler Bonaparte. Six months later he was transferred to Boston as Consul *pro tem.*, and stayed there fifteen months. Americans will be glad to observe that the new Ambassador's first professional training and first impressions of a foreign civilization were acquired in a country to which no man can go without remembering it forever.

In "La Connaissance de l'Est" (pages 41, 42) M. Claudel has recorded his vision of New York as "a gigantic terminus between two rivers," and of Boston as two towns, "the old one a snail on a hill; the new one, pedantic and miserly, like to a man who, displaying his wealth and righteousness, keeps them for himself; as if the very streets, in the icy

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cold air, were striving to make themselves longer and muter in their hatred of the foot-passenger, his teeth chattering to the wind." But "La Connaissance de l'Est," remarkable as it is from the literary standpoint, is no consul's diary.[1]

THE land in which M. Claudel was really to grow, as well as make his career, however, was not youthful America, but the mother of nations, old Asia. In 1895 he was sent, as substitute Consul, to Shanghai, which, of course, is the least Chinese of all Chinese towns; but in China he was, and in China during fifteen continuous years he was to stay, moving to Foochow in 1896; to Hankow in 1897; again, in 1899, to Foochow, where he became full Consul and stayed seven years; thence to Peking as first secretary; and, finally, to the very important post of Tientsin, from 1906 to 1909. Tientsin, the third Chinese port, is a really Chinese town where 1,500 British, 750 Germans, 540 Americans, and 300 French people are lost in a native population of almost a million.

There M. Claudel—who had seen the Boxers' insurrection—was in a unique observatory to watch what was going on in Peking, close by, where the preparations for the proclamation of a republic were visible; in recently annexed Korea, half a day's volage across the gulf; and in Shantung, sixty miles south.

In the city itself all the problems arising from the peculiar situation of treaty posts offered themselves for daily solution in his office. No European—"La Connaissance de l'Est" proves it quite as much as his official reports—could be nearer a full understanding of, and sympathy with, the Chinese mentality than M. Claudel. Some readers are disappointed not to find in this volume a single word concerning the political problems of China. But these problems are within the comprehension of any schoolboy, whereas an insight into the Chinese soul is the rarest achievement, the lack of which accounts for the enormous mistakes made by Europeans in dealing with a delicate situation. Besides, "La Connaissance de l'Est" ought to be supplemented by M. Claudel's consular reports, famous for their conciseness and lucidity.

IN 1909 came the Consul's reward for a prolonged stay in a country which all Europeans love to visit, but where few are willing to settle. M. Claudel was appointed Consul at Prague, and shortly after he was transferred to the two most important consular posts in Germany—Frankfort and Hamburg.

He arrived in Frankfort in 1911, the year during which the most audible announcements of what was to come three years later could be heard. By that time his literary battle had been won and he was celebrated everywhere in Europe, but nowhere more so than in Germany, where, no matter what the political conditions may be, vanguard French poetry and art are invariably followed with sympathy. What the Consul's forebodings were we do not know, for M. Claudel has always been careful to separate his official from his literary career,[2] but from Hamburg he sent a report which is still regarded as a model of its kind and which at the time I heard M. Claudel's predecessor mention with an expert's admiration.

During the first two years of the war M. Claudel was, with the exception of a mission in Italy, constantly in Paris, and, in spite of unfavorable circumstances, could realize how actively his books and dramas had worked for him during his absence. In 1916 he was appointed Minister to Rio de Janeiro, and consequently passed over to the Diplomatic Service.

PEOPLE, especially in France, where literature undoubtedly holds an exaggerated place, cannot rid themselves of the idea that M. Claudel's promotion, coinciding as it did with his decisive literary success, was caused by it. Nothing could be more unjust. It is remarkable that M. Paul Claudel has not even tried to get himself elected to the French Academy, probably because, knowing he could not attend, he thinks his election would be a mere satisfaction of vanity. Much less would he turn his success as a poet to practical objects. M. Claudel was appointed Minister merely because he had been an excellent Consul with a growing mastery of commercial questions.

Diplomacy, which used only to know politics, has gradually been compelled to recognize economics. Every embassy, no matter of which country, now has a commercial *attaché* on its staff. The present *attaché* at the British Embassy in Paris, Mr. Cahill, draws up reports without which the press would be in the dark concerning questions which to-day are vital. His predecessor, Sir Henry Austin Lee, to all appearances a diplomat of the old school, and a distinguished one, with a first-rate classical education, had not hesitated to accept the post of commercial *attaché* when the name still offended elegant ears. He realized that the future would be on the side of reason even against elegance. Since then the Consular Service has been nearer the senior service than it used to be; consuls are attached to embassies, and nobody is surprised to see them rise to legations, with the whole diplomatic future before them. In 1925 M. Claudel, happening to be in Paris during the summer, was asked by the Government to act as chairman to the Board of Examiners for admission to the Diplomatic and Consular Services. To a Frenchman this is a great honor, but rather a formidable one, for the leading examiner is, in his turn, examined, not only by sensitive assistants, but by critical candidates and by a semi-professional public. Some men have come out from the ordeal with a diminished reputation.

Four years before M. Claudel had been appointed Ambassador to Tokyo, where he remained to attend the Mikado's funeral, deferred, according to etiquette, for several months.

ON the whole, M. Claudel appears to be going to America under exceptionally favorable auspices. Some people seem to think that public opinion in the United States does not appreciate literary distinction in an ambassador. If so, what did it appreciate in Lord Bryce and in M. Jusserand? The practical gift is so universal in America that it is supposed to belong even to people of a literary turn.

When M. Claudel's appointment was made public, in December, I was amused to see an article about him in a Baltimore newspaper conclude with the sober statement, "He is also said to have obtained recognition as a poet." This recalled St. Simon's celebrated passage on Voltaire: "A certain Arouet, son of my father's attorney, who seems to have made some noise in the Republic of letters." But a hundred other newspapers—helped, no doubt, by the success in New York of "The Tidings Brought to Mary," four years ago—knew what the name of Claudel stands for in the literature of the world, and it is not the habit of America to disregard celebrity of such a high order.

In the second place, it is not unimportant that M. Claudel should have lived in America in his most impressionable years, and that now he should be re-

[1] A much better description of New York will be found in a letter from Paul Claudel to Marcel Schwob, quoted in the appendix to "Marcel Schwob et son Temps," by Pierre Champion. Gresset, Paris, 1927.

[2] The only public statement I have been able to find was an illuminating interview concerning Bolshevism in China, in the "Echo de Paris," August 10, 1925.

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garded as a specialist on those very questions in which America is most vitally interested—viz., the Chinese and Japanese problems. From men of the type of President Burton to men of the type of Mr. Strawn, the interested traveler finds in the United States hundreds of people more attracted by Asia than by any other part of the world.

It is not for me to say what problems the new Ambassador will be confronted with on his arrival in Washington. In all likelihood, the Mellon-Bérenger agreement will by that time have been ratified by the French Chambers. Only side-issues, chiefly concerning money transfer, will be brought to M. Claudel's attention. But there is one problem which seems of greater importance in America than elsewhere and which he will not be able to escape. I mean the contrast between the sentiment which a large section of cultivated America retains for France and the comparative ignorance in the same section of data which seem essential to a comprehension of the French situation. During a short lecture trip last autumn the present writer—who made it a point *not* to say a word about the debt question—was repeatedly asked if it was not true that the largest amount of the French debt came from loans *subsequent to the Armistice*. Such a notion, of course, vitiates the whole outlook, and instances of the same kind could easily be multiplied. A man of M. Claudel's experience will certainly be inclined to use his rare intelligence in devising methods of publicity free from the reproach of propaganda and his personal magnetism in getting them adopted. If, as we hope, he succeeds, no career will have been both as brilliant and as useful as that of this seeker after truth.

Before Dawn

By Dixon Merritt

THERE is a time somewhere before the dawn when the city's ceaseless rumbling, throttled thin, breaks into constituent sounds. The day-long, night-long roar, impersonal and vast, frays out in threads of noises no longer nameless.

A horse's hoofs, steel shod, ring on an asphalt street. A wagon clatters over stones. A motor snorts and pops and purrs. Shoe heels on concrete patter sharply in the range of sound and, hurrying, patter out again. A trolley car jolts round a distant curve. Some factory whistles, far away, sing bass and treble soft and low, a mere mosquito serenade across the blocks of intervening roofs. Then other horses, wagons, motors, feet of men, some other clanging cars—the sounds grow blurred, the roar resumes.

BUT always, in that little space of separate sounds, Tom Wanderfar lies half awake, though rising time is hours away. For noise has been his lullaby these latter years, as silence was in years long gone, and sounds demolish noise now as once they shattered silence. When out of noise, as out of silence once, a horse's hoofs ring quick and clear, the man is in his boyhood's basin, forest-rimmed, and old Shaw's wagon lumbers down the Four-Mile Hill beyond the Stayhome gate.

The old dawn-rising life comes home again, and Tom goes out to milk the cow, through dew and dusk-dim white of plum trees blooming by the garden fence. Before that chore is done the snow is sifting through the barn wall cracks. He brings the milk-pail home through drifts knee deep, by cedar branches bending, darkly white, beneath the weight of nature's feather-quilt at dawn.

Plum petals falling through the dew, and wreaths of snow piled deep upon the frozen earth!

So queer a land is that of Half-Awake. In it is neither reach of distances nor any length of time. The earth is Here, the ages Now. All years ago and all the world away—whatever was is born again of some dim connotation of a sound that floats up from the street, thin-frayed before the dawn.

THE stream of noises, gathering force by little brooks of sound that trickle in from dark side-streets, seems sometimes near and sometimes far away.

A moment, it is near. The lumbering wheels are many now; the pattering feet are slowed; the motors, laden, pant and wheeze.

Tom Wanderfar stands in a shadowed doorway of an Antwerp street, his back pressed hard against the jamb. A German army, foot and horse and heavy guns, is thudding, chugging, rumbling on to make red conquest of a world.

DIM street sounds rumble, dark and far—are all but lost deep in the gorge of Babel towers called tenements, their tier on tier of tongues confused all hushed and, for the moment, harmonized in sleep. The far sounds rise and fall, a roar subdued.

Tom Wanderfar is looking down the Royal Gorge across a reach of deep black water, placid by a whirlpool's brink; the thunder of Niagara's foaming torrents booming low, from far away.

THE sounds down-street are nearer now. They flow and ebb in mighty rhythmic beats, but in the rhythm some discordant thing that pounds and tears.

Tom Wanderfar stands, dripping wet, upon a cliff above a bight of rocky coast. The ocean, tempest-lashed, rolls up and breaks in thundering waves. A square-rigged schooner beats her life out on the rocks below.

A TRAIN on stilts, a common elevated train, comes round a curve with shriek and jar, its flanges grinding hard against the outer rails. Vibrations shake the walls, the floor, the bed.

Tom Wanderfar is in an island village, green and low—a little, laughing Latin town. But all the laughter turns to fear-sick shrieks. Queer tremors run through all the place. The earth itself is insecure, all slanting, slithering, quaking, in the grip of some great force unknown. The little houses leap, and dance, and reel, and fall—all shaken into smoking shards.

THE street roar grows again impersonal and vast. All separate sounds are swallowed up. The city, wide awake, is on its way to work.

Tom Wanderfar climbs out of bed and looks, through window-panes all blurred, upon his walled-in world. No tree or vine or glint of green. No hill and glen of drifted snow. No level field of good brown earth. Three walls. Three rows of windows, grimed as his. Straight down, a cluttered square of concrete court. Straight up, a cloth-yard space of murky sky.

But from that rat-hole, when he will, Tom Wanderfar can see the beauties of the earth. No foot of all that earth is his in fee, but all the reaches of its grandeur and its glooms are his in fact. His messengers of memory go forth, when he is half awake, and bring them to him in his bed.

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The Women's Revolution in Japan

By ADACHI KINNOSUKE

STRANGE how the same phrase means such vastly different things to different peoples who speak it! This fashionable phrase, "Economic independence for women," for example. With the American girl, it means just another step up and outward, natural and logical—inevitable, in fact.

On the lips of a Nippon maid, it is something in the nature of an explosion—the first line of a drama packed with emotional T N T. Yes, it is true, even now in this year of grace, 1927. Thirty-odd years ago it was infinitely more than that—an utterly mad sacrilege beyond the very imagination of our gentle sex, a treason and declaration of war against gods and the august ghosts of ancestors, unthinkable, preposterous!

Thirty-five years ago there was not one single, solitary qualified and legally licensed woman physician practicing in the whole of Nippon. Not one girl newspaper reporter from the northernmost shore of Hokkaido to the southern tip of Formosa. A brief quarter of a century ago our Government offices in Tokyo were not an Eden, exactly; they were entirely Eveless. To-day they are some distance from the fabled paradise, but there is no lack of human flowers blooming in them with all the color and grace of young womanhood. The Foreign Office at Kasumigaseki, Tokyo, alone has no less than eighty girl typists to-day. Less than twenty years ago, in 1907, long after the Russo-Japanese War, long after Japan had taken her place among the first-class Powers of the world, there was not a single actress in the whole of Nippon. To-day? There is not a single footlight in all the theaterdom of Japan that does not light up her twinkling toes in her triumphant progress.

The professional woman of Japan has traveled rather fast, therefore. But her pace is not what turns her story into a miracle.

Two things make it so: One is the Japanese male, who as the manufacturer of troubles, tribulations, and thorny hurdles in the path of woman's progress is absolutely the world-beater. The Japanese male is about the last word in human selfishness, ballooning egotism, in stupid, childish bluff and petty, pin-prick tyranny, in dealing with his womankind. I ought to know—I am a Japanese male.

And the other is the depth from which she has made her upward way.

THERE used to be a marvelous thing in the life of the immemorial East. It was more monstrous than it was marvelous. It was the foundation rock upon which the ethical life of the Japanese woman used to be built. It was called the "Three Obediences"—famous for centuries and centuries in the history of feudal Nippon and potent as only a poisonous ethical perversion could be. Three obediences for women—and to whom? Before marriage, absolutely unquestioning obedience to her father; when married, equally utter and unquestioning obedience to her husband, to her mother-in-law and father-in-law; and when widowed, the same obedience to her own son. "Onna Daigaku" is the name of a book which our women were forced to look upon as their particular Bible, and our mothers and grandmothers were wont to use it as a lantern to guide their faltering gentle steps. One of its outstanding passages reads: "A woman has no particular lord. She must look to her husband as her lord, and must serve him with all worship and reverence, not despising or thinking lightly of him. The great lifelong duty of a woman is obedience." Forty years ago the Japanese woman could work as a hair-dresser, midwife, seamstress, instructor in dancing, music, in tea ceremony, flower arrangement, etiquette, in fencing with a long spear called *naginata* and other weapons, and as a nurse, geisha, and waitress. The Government Printing Office, to be sure, offered minor jobs to girls as early as 1874, but they did not amount to very much.

THE surgeon's scalpel, a missionary once told me, opened Asia to Occidental civilization. And medicine was the first scalpel which opened the way for our women to professional careers. Mme. Yayoi Yoshioka founded the Shisei Hospital in Tokyo and led the way. That was thirty-three years ago. To-day there are more than 1,200 woman physicians legally licensed. The profession is popular too. The Tokyo Medical College for Girls, established by Mme. Yoshioka back in 1889, has more than 300 applicants for admission every year, of whom only 130 or less succeed in getting in. The deep-seated passion among Japanese women for service and self-sacrifice seems to draw quite a remarkable number of ambitious young girls to this profession. Miss Tatsuko Yoshiwara, who came to the United States to finish her education after going through the Medical College of Mme. Yoshioka in Tokyo, is one of this type. She was born in a Buddhist temple—a daughter of a priest of the Jodo sect. She expects to devote her life to the art of healing according to the old, old Buddhist ideal of life, but equipped with the most modern technique of medical practice. Her case is exceptionally interesting, for the Buddhistic cult in Japan is the last stronghold of conservatism. And the very fact that a daughter of one of its priests comes to America to finish her medical education tells an eloquent story of just how far this idea of a professional career among our women has gone with them.

Women dentists in Japan did not get started until very recently. After the World War, in 1919, there was a sudden spurt in the enrollment at the Women's Dental College at Surugadai, Tokyo; it increased six hundred per cent that year. Even so, in 1922 there were only 170 practicing women dentists in Japan. There are now about 500 women dentists. The Meika Dental College for Women in Hongo, Tokyo, is turning out a number of dentists along with that at Surugadai.

AS for the nurses, there is quite another story. They started even earlier than the women physicians. To-day there are more than 35,000 of them at work. In 1923 there was actually an oversupply of them. In the city of Osaka alone there were some 300 associations and organizations, with at least 20 nurses each, supplying trained and competent nurses. Here, as in so many cases, it is the story of self-sacrifice which the efforts of these girls tell. Two things, and two things alone, drove them out into the world of work: First, to help fight a family financial crisis of some sort, and, second, to do their touching little bit for suffering humanity.

There are now hundreds of women pharmacists in Japan. The number who successfully pass the Government examinations and receive licenses annually is about 300. The Tokyo Joshi Yaku Gakko is the chief institution which is turning out women druggists at present. These girls don't make much of an income, for they start in at about 40 to 70 yen a month, with no particularly alluring vista of wealth ahead of them.

As in the United States, so in Nippon, schoolma'ams are an imposing body

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Nursing is a popular career for Japanese women, more than 35,000 being engaged in this work

of devoted young women—some of them not so young. And poorly paid in both countries. There is this difference, however: the teacher (woman or man) is—I mean was—quite a personage there. Even now she is treated with at least a hundred times more respect than she commands in this enlightened land. I regret to report, however, that the utterly silly but up-to-date, convenient way of judging the social position of anybody by what she has and wears on her back and by her income is coming into great vogue there, and the respect for the teacher is getting less and less. The women educators of Nippon include such a galaxy of great names as Mme. Kakei Atomi, the veteran founder and President of the Atomi Girls' School; Mme. Utako Shomoda, a director of the Arts and Crafts School for Girls; Ume-ko Tsuda, founder and head of Tsuda's English School; Mme. Masako, founder of the Miwata Girls' School; and many others. But, of course, the profession of teaching is not entirely new with the ladies of Nippon.

There is one profession which is at once very old and very new with them—that of the actress. It is as old as the closing days of the sixteenth century. For the dramatic art of Japan called Kabuki was founded by a girl, the famous O-Kuni, a sacred dancer in the great Shrine of Izumo. In her day, she enacted both male and female rôles on her little improvised stage on the dried river-bed of Kamo, in the ancient capital city of the Mikado. But the race of actresses disappeared from Japan completely, as the Shogun's Government forbade women by law to take part in a theatrical performance; they corrupted the morals, said the Shogun's censors.

That was in 1629 A.D. And the present-day censors have not improved on that speech. For more than 280 years after that Japan had no actresses on the boards. Then, in 1908, the Imperial Theater of Tokyo did a very bold thing: it called for girl aspirants for its newly established training school for actresses. Many answered the call, but only fifteen girls were admitted. Miss Ritsuko Mori was one of them. When her family found it out, they cut her dead. Miss Mori had just graduated from the Atomi Girls' School, and all her schoolmates took pleasure in banishing her from their circle. And the famous Mme. Atomi, the founder of the school, came perilously near striking her name from the list of its graduates—it was thought such an overwhelming disgrace; 1908 was the year. To-day Miss Mori heads the list of the famous actresses of Nippon; she had the distinction of entertaining the Prince of Wales in one of the classic dramas when he visited Tokyo in the spring of 1922.

Now Japan can hold her own as far as the number and enthusiasm of her daughters who are "just crazy to go on the stage." There are more than 600 actresses now all over Japan earning their food and raiment behind the footlights and in the movie studios. They are earning from 500 to 1,000 yen a month, and a movie star like Miss Kurushima somewhat more, they say.

And we have with us now, not only actresses, but women playwrights. One of them, Kayoko Omura, has actually worked the seasoned actor Sojuro into something like a frothy enthusiasm with her comedy called "Tsuri Onna."

As for other entertainers, like geisha and professional waitresses, there are about 165,000 of them. Old-style Japanese musicians and the instructors of *samisen, koto, biwa,* and of the *nagauta* and *kiyomoto, joruri,* and so on, there are tens of thousands of them. But we have always had them. What are new are the women singers, players, and instructors of Occidental music. And for years now they have been swimming on the crest of an ever-swelling vogue.

Photograph from Adachi

Evidences of modernity in Japan. An American car and the first two women to become licensed chauffeurs

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And the women teachers of the American and European dancing, introduced into favor by Miss Shibata and Miss Shimizu in the closing days of the Meiji Era, are reaping rich harvests to-day, for Tokyo and other large cities of Japan seem to have gone completely mad over the jazz and the jerk.

For centuries Japan has produced her share of authors and artists. But women newspaper reporters and editors are quite new. There are more than one hundred girls working to-day as journalists. All the leading dailies of Tokyo and Osaka have a number of them on their staffs. And the general run of them make from 70 to 200 yen a month. A growth of women's magazines in Japan that is nothing short of sensational has opened up a vast field for women writers and editors. Mme. Motoko Hani, who edits the "Fujin no Tomo," and Miss Yasuko Miyake, who edits the "Woman Current," are among the best known.

In the Government service there are many able young women. Miss Amakasu, a graduate of Vassar in the class of 1915, and Miss Hayashi, of the University of Minnesota, head the list of girl workers in the Social Service Bureau of the Home Department. Women have entered the custom-house as inspectors—the first woman official was employed at Kobe for examination and detection of smugglers there. The municipal Government of Osaka actually created a new office for Hideko Yamanaka—the first woman municipal secretary in the history of Japan. The Savings Department of our Post Office has all the appearance of being monopolized by women. For years they have steadily been displacing men at the post-office windows. They do the work more efficiently, and they are better-natured than men. Even men employees admit this; so there is no room for argument. At our police stations women are proving their abilities more and more as detectives and policewomen. Mme. Masayo Akamatsu, at the Hibiya Library, is one of the many able women librarians of the country who are winning confidence and admiration at their kindly profession.

Photograph from Adachi

The first woman inspector of the metropolitan police in Japan at her office in Tokyo, apparently confident of her ability to supplant a man

THE colorful parade includes florists, such as Mme. Tamako Shibata, whose chrysanthemums are a feature at the annual exhibition at the Hibiya Park; women guides, and interpreters, accountants, photographers, cartographers, many of whom are in the service of the army, salesgirls at all the large department stores, movie-theater ushers, hotel proprietors, beauty specialists, and, of course, hairdressers, some of whom make a deal of money. Mme. Chiyoko Kuwajima pays income tax on more than 10,000 yen a year, and Akiko Sato is reported to have amassed a fortune of more than 400,000 yen at it.

We have even an officially licensed woman skipper now. Indeed, long before her British sister took a cargo boat down the Thames to the Isle of Wight, of which the English press made such a fuss at the time, Miss Fumiko Okamoto commanded her freighter, which she owns herself, on the high seas.

Women chauffeurs are getting rather common, not only in Tokyo, but in all the centers of traffic.

The demand for technical training of women in various lines of home industries has grown so extensive and insistent that the city Government of Tokyo actually was forced to build an excellent concrete structure for that purpose.

Not so many years ago the women of our middle and higher classes spoke of workingwomen with sympathy and a hint of condescension. To-day it is considered smart for women of the highest circles of the nobility to have a profession or business of some sort. Mme. Teruko Shioya, a daughter of a Viscount, works at the desk of the employment agency of the Women's Patriotic Society of Japan. There is more than one shop of women's wear in the Marunouchi, Tokyo, kept by women of the nobility. It is getting more and more fashionable, this thing called the economic independence of women.

WE Japanese males may not like it; we may try to cry it down. But we might as well try to drown a typhoon with a Jew's-harp. For every one of these gentlewomen workers is a prophet crying, not altogether in the wilderness, warning the males to prepare for a kingdom of social justice which is at hand.

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The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Elmer Gantry

MR. SINCLAIR LEWIS pays his respects to the clergy in "Elmer Gantry,"[1] as in "Arrowsmith" he wrote of doctors, and in "Babbitt" of business men. All of these books make some one angry, as satirical novels have always done—as Dickens's "Bleak House" made a few of the lawyers angry. Perhaps no one of Mr. Lewis's heroes comes so near being a complete scoundrel as Elmer Gantry, and those who hastily assume that he is presented as a typical parson may very well become furious. A discriminating reader, however, will easily discover that the novelist is far from lacking sympathy for this coarse humbug of a Gospel-shouter. Gantry is the victim of a system; he has been bulldozed into "getting religion" by the president and faculty of his college, by his friends, and by his mother. The scene of the revival is not unfair and it is pitiful. His very slight gift for speaking has been exaggerated by his teachers, and he is pitchforked into the ministry, where he has no business whatever. He can depart from his minor vices—not through the love of God, but through love of a woman evangelist—but to the end when he preaches upon chastity, morality, and purity he remains a blatant hypocrite.

However this may be ranked with Mr. Lewis's other novels, it is fairly safe to predict that it will cause as much controversy as any of them. Like the others, it is a great pageant of American life from 1902, the year of Elmer's graduation from Terwillinger College, to the present. In its lively and vigorous pages appear, like figures in a movie, college students, football-player evangelists, divinity students and professors, business men, roisterers, harlots, choir singers, priests, rabbis, healers, New Thought-ists, and the flaming figure of Sharon Falconer, the woman evangelist.

Despite the author's statement that no character in the book is the portrait of any actual person, the career of this pagan priestess runs too close to that of the noted preacher of the Angelus Temple at Los Angeles not to provoke comparisons.

Readers who are hasty may be offended at the book as a blanket denunciation of the Christian clergy. They should be referred, merely as one instance, to the tender picture of Andrew Pengilly, the Methodist minister.

Mr. Lewis's sarcasm is often bitter, and his cynicism and disillusionment so nearly complete that he may be seized upon with delight by every one in this country and elsewhere who enjoys having America depicted as the home of fraud, cruelty, humbug, and conscienceless money grabbing by every hocus-pocus blasphemously practiced in the name of Heaven and of patriotism. Nevertheless he does not, in my opinion, go too far in his depictions of these festering sores. His characters act and speak, and he, their exhibitor, stands aside and lets them do so. His bitter humor is none the less humor, and his realism is not artificial. I found "Elmer Gantry" readable and exciting from beginning to end; an important and valuable novel. E. P.

[1] Elmer Gantry. By Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $2.50.

Wayfaring in America

AMERICA continues to examine her past. Literary men are looking at the men of yesterday, and also at the yesterdays themselves. There is a stream of books about Washington and Lincoln, and many more or less satirical biographies of less worthy personages, such as Barnum, Brigham Young, and John L. Sullivan. The old times—the recent old times—have found historians in Mark Sullivan, Don Seitz, and Thomas Beer. Bad men, both the bad bad men like Billy the Kid, and the good bad men like Wild Bill Hickok, have been put into biographies. We may read all of these books with profit and pleasure, but most of us enjoy best the writers who can look back without bitterness, who can see the absurdities of the past decades and enjoy their whimsicalities, who realize that ours is also a silly decade—in short, the men who do not try to make their salad dressing entirely out of vinegar.

In "Hawkers and Walkers in Early America"[1] Richardson Wright has a subject which has made any number of

[1] Hawkers and Walkers in Early America. By Richardson Wright. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $4.50.

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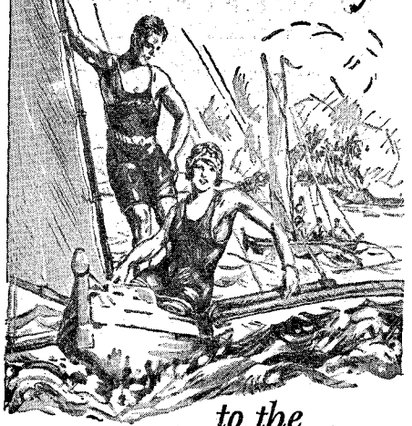

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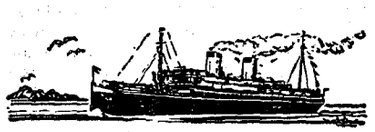

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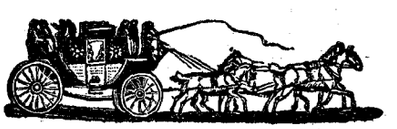

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authors green with envy. To discuss the wandering peddlers and preachers, the men with dancing bears, the artists and musicians, the fakers and dealers in nostrums who tramped the country roads during the first two hundred years in America—what a chance this was, and what great fun for the man who should do it! Mr. Wright has done it in the best possible way, and made a book which many readers will devour in two or three evenings, and that others will keep like a loaf of plum cake to eat a slice at a time. He is thorough and scholarly (the extent of his bibliography alone would indicate that), but he keeps the smoke of his lamp out of his pages. His own touch is light and his book very easy to read. Many a subject which has undoubtedly cost him hours of research and weeks of correspondence is adequately and pleasantly discussed in two pages. He kept the hard work and weariness to himself and passed nothing of it to his readers. Nevertheless, with the hard work, I think he had a jolly good time with his hawkers and walkers, else he would not have written such an entertaining book.

How amusing it must have been to investigate the development of pins, the history of the Jew's-harp, the rise of the tramp printer and why he was a tramp, the makers of silhouette portraits, the early dancing masters, the beginnings of the circus, the queer customers, vagrants, and swindlers of Revolutionary days—men who blossomed into full flower as literary figures in that great pair, the King and the Duke in "Huckleberry Finn." Their spiritual ancestors are described in Mr. Wright's pages in his sections on Matthias, the Imposter, and Stephen Burroughs.

"Hawkers and Walkers" has been well set forth by its publishers, and appropriately illustrated with reproductions of old sketches, woodcuts, pages from old books, ballads, and broadsides.

E. P.

Fiction

DEW AND MILDEW. By P. C. Wren. The F. A. Stokes Company, New York. $2.

Earlier work by the author of "Beau Geste." The scene is India, and the influence of Kipling is evident. The many chapters are practically short stories growing out of the curse laid on "Sudden-Death Lodge" by a Fakir. A few deaths from one curse the reader can stand, but the Fakir (and Captain Wren) here spread death and desolation over half Hindustan.

YOUNG MALCOLM. By George Blake. Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.

An excellent novel of the quieter type, sound in its character depiction and abounding in touches of human nature.

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THE MANCHU CLOUD. By James W. Bennett. Duffield & Co., New York. $2.

The present troubles in China will add a special interest in this story of recent events. Wu Pei-fu, Feng (the alleged Christian general), and the bandit General Chang figure in the plot. There are abundant plot and vigorous yarn spinning. The American missionary who joins a plot to restore the Manchu Empire as a step to universal peace in China is a little too credulous to be true and one shrinks from the white men who torture a bad Chinese general—still it was to save the girl!

THE PATRICIAN. THE ISLAND PHARISEES. THE COUNTRY HOUSE. FRATERNITY. By John Galsworthy. (Grove Edition.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.25 per volume.

These are four volumes in "The Grove Edition" of the works of John Galsworthy. The edition will be complete in 18 volumes. They are small—really pocket size—light in weight, clearly printed, and agreeable to hold and to read.

A SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY THROUGH FRANCE AND ITALY. By Laurence Sterne. Edited, with an Introduction, by Wilbur L. Cross. Boni & Liveright, New York. $3.50.

This good-looking edition of Sterne's famous book contains also letters, sermons, and miscellanies by the reverend author.

War Books

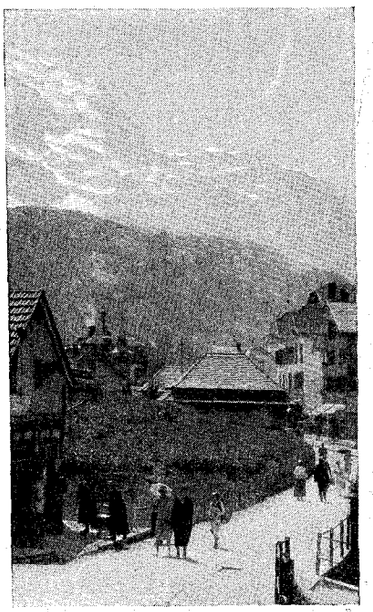
WAR BIRDS: DIARY OF AN UNKNOWN AVIATOR. Illustrations by Clayton Knight. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $3.50.

What Captain Thomasson has done for the Marine Corps in his tales and vignettes the Unknown Aviator has done as brilliantly for the youngest arm of the military service. This large octavo, replete with cleverly drawn illustrations, many in color, by Clayton Knight, himself an aviator, purports to be the diary of an American who sailed with a detachment of brother aviators in September, 1917, completed his training on British fields, and was fortunate enough to see service with a British unit rather than one of our own. The diary extends over a year. It ends with a notation that the author was shot down by a German plane twenty miles behind the German lines.

There is nothing studied or forced about the writing. It has all the freshness and vigor of a letter written by a keen observer who details an adventure to his friend. At times conversational, it is in the main excellent narrative, never for an instant dull. Humor and gayety aplenty, but one can't escape the Macaberesque undercurrent, the horror behind the curtain. These aviators subscribed to the soldier's philosophy—eat, drink, and be merry. They were better able to obey the precept than most A. E. F. combat units, being often billeted in comparative luxury, and always where they could get drinks. Unforgetable are the pictures of London in the spring of 1918.

Women, drink, and death are elements whose synthesis is the *motif* of the book, but one detects a certain bitterness that will evoke unpleasant memories in many a veteran.

"Me for the R. F. C. There's one thing about the British that I like—they realize the importance of morale. The British try to build it up, the Americans try to tear it down. You can't expect men to have any pep after they've been cheated out of their seniority and pay, lost faith in their gov-



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ernment after broken promises and been treated like enemy prisoners by the higher officers. Only the enormous patriotism and determination of our young men have prevented serious trouble. Our army seems to think that all they have to do for morale is to send along a couple of Y. M. C. A. secretaries and a few professional song leaders."

Whoever the author is, one cannot doubt that he has written from experience, that he knows his subject, and can declare *quorum magna pars fui.*

Art

THE ANALYSIS OF ART. By De Witt H. Parker. The Yale University Press, New Haven. $4.

"Life is—" "Love is—" "Art is—;" you take your choice, and if the answer comes in ten words it is Epigram; in more than three hundred pages, it is Philosophy. Professor Parker is a philosopher, and it is his endeavor to explain what Art is. Art, says Professor Parker, is the imaginative expression of a wish. Any reader with sufficient courage and perseverance to find out, at the end of the book, what the professor means by that will accept his definition as, if not conclusive, at least as good as any other. It seems more satisfactory, for example, than that of Professor Santayana, "Art is objectified pleasure;" or of Clive Bell and Plato, "Art is pure form." Either of these must classify Peggy Joyce as a work of art—but perhaps they are right.

Professor Parker stretches "imaginative," "expression," and "wish" to the uttermost limits of the Oxford English Dictionary to make his definition broad enough to include all art, and, having done so, he has the usual difficulty in excluding bad art. The different view-points of a philosopher and an art critic explain most of this trouble. The philosopher is forced to discard the problem of fashion and current taste, which is the chief prop of a critic's livelihood. There is a picture of Canova's "Venus and Cupid" on the jacket of this book, for example. Professor Parker disregards a million plaster casts, wedding cakes, candy boxes, and Queen Victoria's state saloon at Windsor, and accepts the famous statue as the more advanced critics did in 1790. It is unnecessary to discuss the matter further; human nature being what it is, the only people likely to read a book called "The Analysis of Art" are those quite capable of meeting Professor Parker on his own ground, and that is too bad, for it is well written and apt to stimulate thought.

Mexico

CORTÉS THE CONQUEROR. By Henry Dwight Sedgwick. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $5.

GREEN GOLD OF YUCATAN. By Gregory Mason. Duffield & Co., New York. $2.

Ancient Mexico as a source of themes for antiquarians and historians is having a revival; attention has reverted to the Indian past; excavations were never before so industriously pursued. Here are two Americans in the field—one to relate the story of Mexico's conquest, the other to tell a romance of to-day. Mr. Sedgwick follows the reports made by Cortés, Bernal Diaz, and others first on the ground; Mr. Mason devotes a novel to the relations between modern Yankees and the descendants of the Mayas.

People always have marveled at the military successes of adventurous hidalgos like Cortés and Pizarro. The superior arms and armor of the Spaniards would not explain the overthrow of hordes of warlike Indians; their superstitions and military customs, barely noticed by the Spanish, are more important. A crafty, politic man, Cortés first took advantage of the hatred felt by Tlascalans and other tribes for the nations of the Valley that terrorized southern Mexico. When he had beaten the former, he used their ancient rivalries with skill. When by hard fighting and hypocrisy he secured the sacred person of Montezuma, he and his officers played a trick suggested by the Mexicans themselves, who at first believed the whites were descended from a god who returned to the morning star after teaching the use of fire and how to plant maize, their staff of life. Another piece of luck hardly emphasized by this author was the obsession of the Indians to capture their foes in order to please their gods with living sacrifices—the braver, the better.

Mr. Sedgwick has supplied for the general reader an outline of the extraordinary career of a Spaniard of the middle class. By passing lightly over his treacheries and other sins, by sketching in high lights his resourcefulness and wisdom in managing the turbulent crew about him, and, in Spain, the King and backbiters enraged at his feat, not to speak of his high courage and tenacity under disasters, Mr. Sedgwick has given us a somewhat roseate picture of a Ulysses—great and far from ignoble.

In "Green Gold of Yucatan" an explorer of ruins in that part of Mexico has written a modern novel which may have a "movie" sequel. Like Hudson, he paints landscape and atmosphere with a rich brush. Two heroes and one heroine are from the United States; the villain is a half-breed, son of a Yankee and a deserted native woman. Plenty of jungle hardships, sniping among the ruins, lots of incident.

History

THE NEW BALKANS. By Hamilton Fish Armstrong. Introduction by Archibald Cary Coolidge. Harper & Brothers, New York. $3.

In this workmanlike, up-to-date treatise Mr. Armstrong places before one the situation in Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Greece, without forgetting such outlying spots as Albania and the Dodecanese, Cyprus, etc., all of them haunted by the classical ghosts of Hellas and the two Romes. He does not go into the problems of the past or try ethnic equations, but sticks to the present and the "as is." Rarely does he indulge in prophecy or satire, though concerning desolate Fiume he ventures: "During the coming years not a few Fiumani will look back and regret that the obstinate American President did not have his way, so that instead of sitting by their half-empty harbor and reciting over to themselves the glorious words which d'Annunzio flung at them from the pinnacle of his sacred egoism they might hear the growing bustle of commerce and see the flags of many nations flying from the ships tied to their docks."

The author favors the proposed Balkan Pact and counsels these countries to stand together, no longer suffer outsiders to dictate their policies, forgive and forget their ancient feuds, and by union win to power.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS OF THE CIVIL WAR. By Clarence Edward Macartney. Dorrance & Co., Philadelphia. $3.

The Rev. Dr. Macartney has written "Lincoln and His Generals," and now publishes his impressions of the chief battles of the Civil War during visits to the battlefields themselves, where he has tried to conjure up the scenes as they were more than half a century before. While there is nothing novel to advance concerning the facts, he is reasonably successful in bringing back the spirit of the conflict shown by the armies and their leaders, and making plain the difficulty found by both sides in campaigns through lands devoid of practicable roads. In his musings over these actions he is always fair. At times he gives way to a strain of sentiment that may displease some readers. At Fredericksburg, where Burnside failed signally,

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he reflects: "Battles are strange things. When the cannonading was making the hills shake and men were falling by thousands General Lee's thoughts, so he confessed in a letter, were wandering far from the scene of carnage. He was thinking of the summer day he told his love to Mary Parke Custis as they stood together beneath a tree." A dozen photographs are given. Outline maps are more needed, especially for the Wilderness fight and the siege of Vicksburg.

Miscellaneous

THESE CULTS. By Anne Riley Hale. The National Health Foundation. $2.

The book has been written in answer to Mr. Morris Fishbein's "The Medical Follies," a book of last season which discussed very ably and good-humoredly homeopathy, osteopathy, chiropractic, physical culture, and medical quackery in general. There is a picture on the jacket of Mrs. Hale's book in which a smiling bearded gentleman in surgical robes is removing the leg of a screaming patient over a bucket of blood, with something that looks like a lumberjack's rip-saw. This will give you an idea. The book is amazingly ignorant, badly written, and might become actually dangerous in the hands of uneducated people, though, from the lady's remarkable verbosity, that danger seems happily remote.

Books Received

MYTH IN PRIMITIVE PSYCHOLOGY. By Bronislaw Malinowski. W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., New York. $1.

SCIENCE AND POETRY. By I. A. Richards. W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., New York. $1.

FATALISM OR FREEDOM. By C. Judson Herrick. W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., New York. $1.

THE COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL. By Milo H. Stuart. The Macmillan Company, New York.

THE FRIENDLY YEAR. By Henry van Dyke. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.

A BOY'S-EYE VIEW OF THE ARCTIC. By Kennett Rawson. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.75.

A NOVELIST'S TOUR OF THE WORLD. By Vicente Blasco-Ibanez. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $6.

THE COMPLETE BOOK OF ETIQUETTE. By Hallie Erminie Rives. The John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia. $2.50.

CREATIVE PROSE WRITING. By Bernard L. Jefferson and Harry Houston Peckham. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

ANTHOLOGY OF JESUS. Arranged and Edited by Sir James Marchant. Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.50.

MAKERS OF MUSIC. By Sydney Grew. Lincoln MacVeagh, New York. $2.50.

THE YEAR'S BEST STORIES FOR BOYS. Edited by Ralph Henry Barbour. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $1.75.

TRAMPING THROUGH PALESTINE. By Milton J. Goell. The Kensington Press, New York. $2.

MODERN SCIENCE AND PEOPLE'S HEALTH. Edited by Benjamin C. Gruenberg. W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., New York.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF COACHING. By Coleman R. Griffith. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.

A SHORT HISTORY OF ITALIAN ART. By Adolfo Venturi. The Macmillan Company, New York. $4.

OPINIONS OF A CHEERFUL YANKEE. By Irving Bacheller. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $2.50.

CONSTANTINOPLE: THE CHALLENGE OF THE CENTURIES. By Victor Murdock. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. $2.

A WAYFARER ON THE LOIRE. By E. I. Robson. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $3.

A WAYFARER IN ALSACE. By B. S. Townroe. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $3.

DEAR MOTHER MAKE-BELIEVE. By Mabel Cleland Widdemer. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York.

GAMES FOR EVERY DAY. By Gabrielle Elliot and Arthur R. Forbush. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.75.

FILLMORE FOLK TALES. Selected for Young Folks by Wilhelmina Harper. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York.

THE PUBLIC LIFE OF THOMAS COOPER. By Dumas Malone. The Yale University Press, New Haven. $4.

THE CURIOUS CRUISE OF CAPTAIN SANTA. By Ruth Plumly Thompson. The Reilly & Lee Company, Chicago.

PRAYER. By Arno Clemens Gaebelein. Publication Office "Our Hope," New York. $1.

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LADY, cook-housekeeper, wanted, capable, for group of college women working farm near New York. 7,565, Outlook.

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WANTED—Experienced matron for old ladies' and children's home. Forty residents. Address Old Ladies' Home, Meadville, Pa.

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COMPANION-secretary, cultivated, efficient, under 35. Will travel. 7,563, Outlook.

CULTIVATED woman seeks position, secretary-companion or managing housekeeper. Excellent references. 7,573, Outlook.

DIETITIAN, pleasing personality, under 30, good appearance, experienced in household management, care of children, wants position where one or more servants are kept. Will go anywhere. Country preferred. 7,560, Outlook.

DOMESTIC science, house manager, wishes care of home, business girls' or college house. Available for summer position. 7,567, Outlook.

ENGLISH WOMAN desires summer position, companion-secretary to elderly lady or gentleman, or companion-governess or chaperon. Teach French and English. Children 6-12. Prefer to travel. Excellent references. 7,571, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN, linguist, experienced traveler, desires to act as guide and chaperon to young woman wishing to travel here or abroad. Best references. Answer to Mme. d'Helmet, care Fiane, 151 East 60th St., N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER-companion to elderly couple, or in motherless home. Refined, trustworthy, capable; willing to live in country. Good references. 7,562, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER, ten years' experience, capable full management. Hotel, private home. 7,572, Outlook.

INSTRUCTOR in boys' private school, 22, desires summer position as companion-tutor. Free to travel. Familiar with Europe. R. J. Wright, 820 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

KINDERGARTNER, refined, good references, desires position as governess with family who travel. 7,583, Outlook.

MAN, in middle thirties, lawyer, in charge of business and economics classes of large high school and State university of the Mid-West, would like semi-executive position with a sound business or manufacturing establishment where new blood might be desired. Can also direct art details in advertising matter. References. 7,542, Outlook.

MIDDLE-aged American woman wishes position with elderly lady as companion-helper. Excellent needlewoman, cook. 7,577, Outlook.

NURSERY governess, exceptional ability, best references, care of children whose parents are abroad or on tour. 7,578, Outlook.

PERSONAL executive, college graduate, 40, teacher with technical laboratory and sales experience, desires new connection. Now employed. Good personality, reliable. Large family. Best references. 7,561, Outlook.

SENIOR undergraduate desires position July or September first. Would welcome responsibility; companion, tutor for children, chauffeur, or combination of these. 7,580, Outlook.

VIRGINIA woman, educated, cultured, desires position managing housekeeper. References exchanged. 7,557, Outlook.

WOMAN of refinement would like to be companion to elderly lady or semi-invalid. Free to travel. Highest references. 7,576, Outlook.

YOUNG American, 30s, trustworthy; experienced; cultured; musical; healthy; references; with lady, walking child, or small family; prefer permanent country good elevation or travel; anywhere. 7,564, Outlook.

YOUNG lady with musical education would like position housemother, hostess, or companion. 7,574, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, physical director, normal school graduate, four years' teaching experience, desires non-resident position in private school within commuting distance of Philadelphia. 7,581, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

PARENTS advised concerning ideal camps and private schools. American Teachers' Agency, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—A permanent boarder. Address W., Pawling, N. Y.

Special Real Estate Issues

This issue of The Outlook contains many real estate advertisements.

The **April 20** and **May 18** issues will also prove of value for those who have property to sell or rent.

In writing to the above advertisers please mention The Outlook

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Tours and Travel

TRAVEL for unique pleasures for wider horizons

Europe: Spring and Summer. We offer 40 tours over the regular routes. (Booklets I & II.) Eight tours with special interest: Art, Literature, Music, History, Language, and present-day conditions. (Booklet III.)

The Mediterranean Area: Spring and Summer. Splendid cruise voyages through the Levant, adequate time in Egypt and Palestine. It is not too hot. (Booklet IV.)

Around the World: Westbound, October, 1927. Small party, fine leadership. (Booklet V.)

Egypt: January, 1928. Cedars of Lebanon, Petra, the Second Cataract. (Booklet VI.)

Send for the booklets that interest you.

TEMPLE TOURS
447-A Park Square Bldg., Boston, Mass.

THE beauty, fascination, and mystery of the Orient lures visitors from all over the world to

JAPAN

The quaintest and most interesting of all countries. Come while the old age customs prevail. Write, mentioning "Outlook," to
JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION
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JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TOKYO
for full information
Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals, $5–6 in cities and popular resorts, $4–5 in the country

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— SELECT SERVICE —
INDEPENDENT TRAVEL
PRIVATE MOTOR TOURS
CONDUCTED SUMMER TOURS
Steamship tickets to all parts of the world.
Cruises: Mediterranean, West Indies, Bermuda
STRATFORD TOURS
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EUROPE
Conducted tours, sailing in June and July, visit England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Riviera, and France. Three grades, including ocean passage. Select, $1156. Standard, $845. Student, $625 Which tour interests you?
MENTOR TOURS COMPANY
9th Floor, Straus Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

PARTY LIMITED TO FOUR. Exceptional opportunity for young girls wishing to travel in Europe with small and exclusive party. Delightful tour through England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium. Many motor trips. Party chaperoned by Mrs. Lowell Richards, 353 West 85th St., New York. References given and required.

WORLD Acquaintance **TOURS**
Travel for Pleasure, Rest or Study
Sailing Weekly — May to September
Special Low-Priced Students' Tours
51 West 49th St., N. Y. City. Circle 2511

FREE TOUR To any one securing a party of five. Europe and Scandinavia. Prices $400 up.
TERRY TOURS
509 Felder Ave., Montgomery, Ala.

EUROPE Visiting eight countries, $675. Sailing on Cunard Line. All visas included. Free trip if you secure five paying members. BABCOCK TOURS, East Orange, N. J. Established 1900.

WANTED ten more College Men of experience to conduct European parties. BABCOCK TOURS, 136 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.

EUROPE

Invisible Courier System
A Superior Travel Service for the Independent Traveler
ASSURES comfort and economy. Guaranteed reservations hotels, steamers, trains. Representative meets traveler on arrival all places. Inclusive rate submitted with specially prepared itinerary of any trip any time. Local guides, motor trips, sightseeing arranged. Send for Book E of suggestions and details.
De Luxe Cruises
Mediterranean—West Indies
FRANK TOURIST CO.
(Established 1875)
542 Fifth Ave., New York
Philadelphia—1529 Locust St.
Boston—33 Devonshire St.
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Must You Go Abroad Alone?
If so, you can join a very charming and widely traveled woman who is taking nine people over Europe in her two seven-passenger Fiat limousines. This hostess has a flair for getting delightful people together and making them comfortable and happy. Her cars are luxury itself; her chauffeurs expert; the whole trip a relaxing, rejuvenating experience—especially for anyone who dislikes the idea of a "tour." From nine to thirteen weeks in Europe, as preferred. Sailing in late April. References exchanged. Name on request from **Laura Joy Hawley, 59 Prospect St., Stamford, Conn.**

SEE EUROPE
$375 UP
Comprehensive Vacation Tours. Comfortable travel. Also
PALESTINE - EGYPT
cruise, 83 days, $675 up.
The Wicker Tours, Richmond, Va.

SUMMER TOUR IN EUROPE
Comprehensive itinerary, comfort, moderate price. Glimpses of capitals, universities, and countrysides. Limited number in party. Write to **Miss Florence Fisher,** Hartsdale, N. Y., or The Outlook Travel Bureau.

VACATION TOURS TO EUROPE 1927
The Popular Student Tours
Lowest Rates **$280** AND UP
Best Service
STRATFORD TOURS, 452 5th Ave., N.Y.C.

Major Blake's Automobile Tours
Complete European service. For booklets, details, write Outlook Hotel & Travel Bureau.

Summer Tours EUROPE, WITH $350 to TUNIS IN AFRICA $1065
29th Year. Illustrated Red Book with maps.
Johnston Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore, Md.

EUROPE Sailing June 25 Cunard Line
Visiting six countries $500. Address
Rev. Wm. Carter, 362 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Mart of the Unusual

MAPLE SUGAR
Use maple sugar with nuts for frostings and fillings of cakes and sandwiches. **Hildex Spread** is a smooth cream made daily from purest maple sugar. Postpaid $1.25 for 1-pint can. Free samples sent on request.
MAPLE SUGAR FARM
W. K. Dexter, Sugar Hill, N. H.

"World Traveler"
writes: *"Here is Twelve Dollars. Mail me dozen copies memorandum book. Would have saved money, time, worry, each trip past twenty years."* Send one dollar. My Travel-Log Company, Box 1, Station C, Buffalo, N.Y.

PAINTINGS and ART PRINTS of New Hampshire mountains and lakes. Write for titles and prices. **PRATT STUDIO, Warner, N. H.**

For other Classified Advertisements see the three following pages

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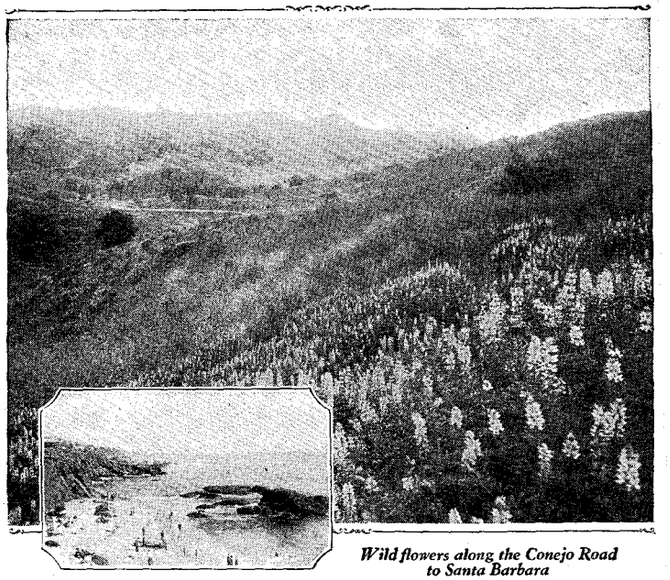


Wild flowers along the Conejo Road to Santa Barbara

June Plans—Make Them Now

For Your Finest Summer

We offer you a different experience in an enchanting land where every sport is at its best and gorgeous scenery lends a special charm.

JUST to follow the 5,000 miles of paved motor highways that take you through this country—just to see the valleys, canyons and the mountains—just to get these *views*, would be worth your while.

And here is summer's finest weather—never sultry—Junes that have averaged mean temperatures of 69 degrees for 50 *years*, Julys 70, Augusts 71, Septembers 69.

Yes, in *Southern California*—and they are U. S. Government Weather Bureau records, not subject to enthusiastic prejudice! Humidity is always low.

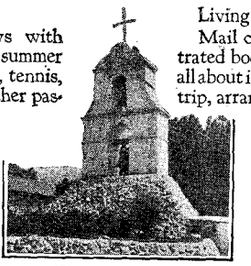
Bright, *rainless* days with the lovely warmth of summer for your ocean bathing, tennis, golf, and a score of other pastimes. And then delicious, cool nights—*under blankets*—nine nights out of ten! "A revelation" you will call it—"a wonderland of summer fun and summer comfort."

A variety of interests almost unending!—all of the summer charms of elsewhere, plus *high peaks* to climb, *mountain lakes* to visit, Old *Spanish Missions* and a *desert like Sahara* to inspect, *islands at sea*, suggesting those of Italy, *motor trips* across great ridges that open up stupendous views, fading only in the haze of a vast distance.

Come and see it, be thrilled and amazed. Come now, if you wish, for there isn't any "season"—we offer here 365 fine days per year instead.

Living costs are low.

Mail coupon below for illustrated booklet that will tell you all about it. When you plan your trip, arrange a circle tour to see the entire Pacific Coast from San Diego to Vancouver—your railroad ticket agent will explain. Low rates in effect on all railroads from May 15 to October 31.



Mission Bells at San Buenaventura Mission

Southern California

All-Year Vacation Land Supreme

The city of Los Angeles, with a population of well over a million, is the largest city on the Pacific Coast and is the hub of one of the country's richest agricultural communities.

The growth, wealth and marvelous resources of Southern California are indicated by the following facts and figures pertaining to the County of Los Angeles alone:

Value of Agricultural and Live Stock Products (1926), $89,807,515; Value of Citrus Products (1926), $36,692,846; Oil Production (1926), 122,564,276 bbls.; Harbor Imports (1926), 4,962,482 tons; Harbor Exports (1926), 17,132,494 tons; Total Harbor Tonnage 22,094,976.

A producing season of 365 days a year permitting year 'round crops.

All-Year Club of Southern California,
Dept. 3-R, Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
Los Angeles, California.

Please send me your free booklet about Southern California vacations. Also booklets telling especially of the attractions and opportunities in the counties which I have checked:

☐ *Los Angeles* ☐ *Orange* ☐ *Riverside*
☐ *San Bernardino* ☐ *Santa Barbara* ☐ *Ventura*
☐ *San Diego*

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City..... State.....

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Special Real Estate Announcements

40-ACRE ISLAND

Well-wooded, opposite **Rockland, Maine.** Reasonable. Sale. ALSO **Summer Places** for Sale or Rent in **Connecticut, New Jersey** and **Westchester.**

Mrs. Lyon, 500 5th Ave., N. Y.

SEASHORE SUMMER HOMES in NEW ENGLAND For SALE and SUMMER RENTAL
MASSACHUSETTS and MAINE COASTS
ENGAGE YOUR SUMMER HOME NOW!
Consult T. M. HOLTON Real Estate
1030 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Canada

MUSKOKA LAKE

For rent, furnished 10-room cottage (besides *sleeping-porch*), detached laundry; Belle Isle; beautiful outlook from porches; half-mile from Beaumaris P.O., golf and yacht clubs with tennis courts. Owner occupies other cottage, same island. 17 acres beautifully wooded, many paths, swimming-pool and bath-houses. Male help can room over boathouse if desired. $900 season, including wood, ice, rowboats, canoe, *covered slip for motor boat*; modern plumbing, running water. References exchanged. **J. W. MARSH, Woodland Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

Ontario, Canada. 2,500 acres wild land, near provincial highway. Buffalo 22 miles, Niagara Falls 18 miles. Low price. Address C. C. WILLSON, Wainfleet, Ontario, Canada.

England

Charming New English Home 23 miles from London, to let, furnished, one, two, or three summer months. Reasonable. Address Miss MASON, Harmony Hill, The Chase, Reigate, Surrey.

Italy

Italian Bathing Season PERFECT BATHING. PERFECT SUMMER WEATHER
Villa to rent, owned and built by Americans, reproduction 16th Century Italian country house, furnished throughout antique furniture collected during years of residence in Italy. House on hillside overlooking Mediterranean, in beautiful shady terraced gardens; absolutely private and quiet. Incomparable views. Large, cool rooms, tiled floors, stone terrace, dining loggia, sleeping loggia (above); salon, dining-room, library, five master's bedrooms (2 double beds), 3 servants' rooms, 3 bathrooms, electricity, gas, modern sanitation. 5 minutes' walk village, 10 minutes' sandy beach (bathing also from rocks). Alassio ranks with Lido and Viareggio as popular Italian bathing resort. English tennis club, seven courts. Motoring center, 3 hours Genoa. To be rented July, August, September, with linen, silver, and services three Italian maids (one speaking English and German) and gardener. $700 three months, $500 two. Photographs and information Outlook Travel Bureau, or 7,013, Outlook.

Connecticut

FOR SALE, East Haddam, Conn.
10-room house, 2 acres, 300 ft. frontage on Connecticut River. Old shade, young fruit trees. Steam. boat and train service. Good all-year home or summer residence. For particulars address Owner, Box 2166, Philadelphia, Pa.

Summer Homes, Winter Homes
all the year homes. Estates, camps, bungalow sites, in the lovely Housatonic Valley and in the lower Berkshires, in town or country. Let us know your wants and we will try to fill them.
THE RIPLEY BLOUNT CO.
Falls Village, Litchfield Co., Conn.

A 1740 Cabin 5 rooms, large porch, near Kent, Conn., for those desiring real camping. Boat on lake close by. $150 for season. Dr. J. W. ALLEN, 117 West 12th St., New York.

LAKEVILLE, CONN.
HOME OF THE HOTCHKISS SCHOOL

FOR SALE—House, 8 rooms, good condition, good-sized barn with loft, in the residential section on the main street,
CHARLES H. WARREN, 136 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

Building site FOR SALE Redding, Conn.
BERKSHIRE HILLS. 5 acres, beautifully landscaped, trees, stone walls, artesian well, in New York summer colony. 3 min. R.R. sta., 15 min. Ridgefield and Ridgewood Golf Club.
RUSSELL A. REED, 54 East 48th St., N. Y. C.

Connecticut

FOR SALE
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
Building site, 20 acres, ¼ mile from edge of town. Water, electricity, telephone. Descriptive circular on request. **Price $8,000.** A. E. CHILDS.

MADISON, CONN.
SHORE RESORT IDEAL
SEASONAL RENTALS
RAY H. WISWELL.

For sale or to rent at Silvermine, New Canaan, Conn., near artists' guild hall, The Forge. Piazza over river, 2 chambers, bath, 2 stories, 2 (glassed-in) sleeping-porches, *living-room, kitchenette,* electricity, telephone, town water, trade delivery. Furnished, $7,000; $500 season. Hour from New York. I. F. CONANT, 166 E. 73d St., New York.

FOR RENT—NORFOLK, Conn.
Good house in village, two minutes from post office and library. 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, wide verandas. All churches 5 minutes' walk. $500 season. Mrs. John Hollister, Norfolk, Conn.

NORWALK, CONN. Hour out
Select, all-year *home, on harbor*; 11 *rooms*, improvements; 2-story, 2-car garage; about acre high, well fruited, flowered, lawned land. Immediate possession; $25,000. Address, 15 South Main St., South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE
REDDING, CONN.
Foothills of the Berkshires
25 acres, early American house, remodeled, excellent condition. 13 rooms, huge living-room, 2 baths, 4 extra stationary basins, hardwood *floors, screened.* Furnished or unfurnished. Outbuildings, apple orchard, stream, big trees. 3 minutes R.R. station, 15 minutes Ridgefield and Ridgewood Golf Club. 1¼ hours from New York.
RUSSELL A. REED, 54 East 48th St., N. Y. C.

I Will Sell My Home
in this beautiful hill country. Eleven-room house, in a retired, restful place. Visitors are charmed with the view and fruits. Write for particulars and secure this bargain early. Don't delay. **Chas. E. Kellogg, Stafford Springs, Conn.**

WESTPORT, CONN. (Fairfield Co.)
"The Playground of New England"
The mecca of New York commuters of diversified tastes. May we assist in securing a home or home site for you *in this fascinating community*? W. F. Osborn. Tel. 606. Westport, Ct.

FOR RENT—Northwestern Connecticut, 9-room cottage, furnished or unfurnished, summer or all year. Modern equipment. Good elevation, 700 feet from lake lake. References given and required. 6,947, Outlook.

To Rent In Connecticut River Hill Country vine-covered stone cottage among trees. 4 rooms and bath. Charmingly furnished, fireplaces. **Mrs. G. Nichols, 402 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.**

Connecticut Commuting distance from Grand Central, in private woodland with brook, 2 furnished bungalows having city water, electricity, screened *porches.* One, 2 *rooms*, $350. One, 4 rooms, 2-car garage, $550 long season. Christian adults only. References. Seen by appointment Saturdays or Sundays. 7,097, Outlook.

Florida

LAND for Sale, Cedar Keys, Fla. Only city in Florida "hurricane proof," protected by the Great Gulf Hammock (see map). Capt. H. G. Norrington (Englishman) will treat you fairly. Buy an island.

$25.00 PER ACRE
Buys Forty Thousand Acres of Real Farm Land Near Miami, Florida

This is a wonderful tract of fertile marl soil, located in a section that is farmed below the frost belt and has approximately eighteen miles of *water frontage.* As a *colonization* proposition, it has unlimited possibilities, and it is equally as good as an investment.

I have been actively engaged in the real estate business in Florida since nineteen hundred and in Miami for nearly fourteen years, and can refer to any bank in Miami and numerous clients of prominence.

This tract must be sold as a whole or in two equal parts, and I believe I can produce positive proof that *it is an exceptional* buy.

The entire property is free and clear of any and all encumbrance, and I am in a position to name attractive terms to an acceptable purchaser. For particulars write
WILLIAM I. PHILLIPS, Realtor
28 North Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Florida

Indiana

Dunes Highway Between Gary and Michigan City. *Opportunity to* buy part of a large tract of wooded land with stream. 50 miles from Chicago. 7,019, Outlook.

Maine

For Sale—100-Acre Farm
On east bank of navigable river, west boundary beautiful pond. Two large houses, one small one. Three barns, two henhouses. Ideal spot for year-round homes. For details write EMMA E. JONES, 50 Bangor St., Augusta, Me.

Biddeford Pool, Me. To rent for season of 1927, furnished cottage. 11 rooms, broad piazza, all *modern improvements, pleasantly situated,* fine view of ocean, near golf links and tennis courts. Mrs. ALICE CRAIG ELLIOTT, 321 Pool Road, Biddeford, Maine.

For Rent At Fortune Rocks, Biddeford, Me.
2 modern cottages, beautifully situated, facing ocean. Fully equipped for modern housekeeping, *electric light, city water,* garage.
Miss Esther W. Smith, Andover, Mass.

For Sale or Rent. Attractive new *6-room bungalow,* with garage, *on* knoll overlooking beautiful Long Lake, Bridgton, Me. Terms. A. P. CLARK, Bridgton, Me.

CAMDEN, MAINE
FOR RENT for season 1927, completely furnished house, situated on top of hill; fine view, attractive grounds, flowers, garden, and garage. House has *living-room,* library, dining-room, pantry, kitchen, and laundry, 4 master's bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' bedrooms and bath. Apply WILLIAM LORD SEXTON, Land Title Building, Philadelphia.

CAMDEN, MAINE
Harbor View Cottage, furnished, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths. Modern improvements. 5 acres, shore front, sea bathing. Fruit. Garage 2 cars. $750 season. Send for photos and printed description. **W. W. PERRY, 82 High St.**

FOR RENT OR SALE
IN HISTORICAL CASTINE
a new 5-room bungalow (including bathroom). Stone fireplace, porch, garage. Fine view Penobscot Bay, good bathing, near golf links. Also **FOR RENT. A 6-room house in country,** with barn and poultry houses. Apply for further particulars to
BURTON B. STOVER, Castine, Me.

FOR RENT OR SALE
CHRISTMAS COVE, MAINE
Furnished cottage, 10 rooms, on Maine coast; acre and half; beautiful spruce woods; all *shore frontage looking out to sea.* Exceptional location. Owner, Mrs. JOHN C. BRIDGMAN. Apply ELLIOT P. BREWER, South Bristol, Me.

For Rent, Christmas Cove, Me.
$375. 10-*room summer* cottage, facing ocean. Electric lights, hot and cold water. Wide porches. Open fireplace. For information address **E. P. BREWER, Christmas Cove, Me.**

GOTTS ISLAND, Me. For sale or rent, small furnished bungalow. Fireplace; surpassing views of Mount Desert and ocean. Season $100. Daily mail. 7,107, Outlook.

To Rent HERRICKS, ME.
7-room furnished bungalow. Bath, fireplace, veranda, garage. Excellent view. Address **Miss Elsie F. Packer, 22 Girard Ave., Hartford, Conn.**

ISLESFORD Opposite Seal Harbor, Maine
To let, from June 15 to September 15, "Tree-Top," fully furnished cottage. 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and lavatory. Excellent water supply. Magnificent view of Mt. Desert range and ocean. V. Y. B., *506 Beacon St.*, Boston.

CAPE PORPOISE Kennebunkport, Me.
10-room cottage, fully furnished, all modern conveniences. Electric light, baths, fireplace, piano, sleeping-porch, garage, boat-house. Fine sea view, excellent boating and fishing. Bathing near by. *$500 for the season.*
G. S. P., 14 Winslow Rd., Belmont, Mass.

SMALL HOTEL or RESIDENCE Sale or Lease
Finest resort coast of Maine. Thoroughly overhauled, hardwood, bath, fireplace, garage for 12 cars with 8 unfurnished rooms above. ONLY HOTEL IN PLACE. With 4 acres land. 20 miles from Portland, 9 miles from Brunswick, Me. Would make *nice* private residence or camp. Sell cheap. Apply to T. F. MOREAU, Lewiston, Me.

Maine

Rent or Sale ON LINEKIN BAY
50 miles east of Portland. 2 furnished cottages, 6 acres, boathouse. Fireplaces, town water, electricity. (A) 7 rooms, bath, $350 season. (B) 6 rooms, no bath, large porch, secluded in woods, *$200* season. Photos.
G. M. LOWDEN, 4018 155th St., Flushing, N. Y.

For Sale "Quiet Acres," North Anson, Me. House and 30 acres bordering main road and and river. Unusual trees. Water in house, electricity available, furnace, furnished. Exceptionally attractive for professional people or artists. Address ELIZABETH P. MOORE, West Chester, Pa.

For Sale, Cottage Lots On West Shore of East Lake, Oakland, Me. (*one of Belgrade Lakes*), four miles from R. R. station, auto road direct to lake. Excellent black bass fishing, boating, bathing. An unusual opportunity to purchase lot and build cottage for less than $1,000. ARTHUR M. CONDON, Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE OGUNQUIT, ME.
Furnished House. 12 rooms, all improvements; near beach, fine location and view; *large* verandas, fireplaces. New garage. **Must sell below cost.**
Box 952, 11 E. Newton St., Boston, Mass.

For Sale, OGUNQUIT, ME. Furnished cottage. 9 rooms, 1 bath, running water, 2 studios, 2 porches, 1½ acres, with 123 ft. street front facing ocean. S. M. KETCHAM, 1010 Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

Two Furnished Cottages at Owls Head
4 miles from Rockland, Maine. Also
Furnished Farm House
with buildings, 10 miles from Rockland, Maine Particulars on request. NELSON B. COBB.

To Rent, Pemaquid Harbor, Me. Furnished 8-room house with bath. Garage attached. Excellent view of ocean. Bathing beach, 2 acres land. Photos. Apply to WESLEY MAHAN.

Pemaquid Harbor MAINE COAST To Let for Season
Cottage, six rooms and bath, fireplace; sea view. A. E. BARBOUR, Augusta, Me.

Pemaquid Harbor, Maine Coast, Furnished cottages for rent, 2 to 9 rooms, $75 to $350 season. EVA B. WHITEHOUSE, Box 3117, Station A, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Pemaquid Harbor, Me. To Let, six-room bungalow. Wonderfully located. Bathroom, fireplace. Mrs. J. B. FIELDING, 10 Wade St., Brighton, Mass.

SEASHORE AND COUNTRY ESTATES
in the Penobscot Bay valley of Maine. *Comfortably furnished farm or* cottage. ORRIN J. DICKEY, Belfast, Me.

FOR SALE OR RENT ON RANGELEY LAKE
Furnished 7-room cottage. Bath, open fire, bathing beach, electric lights, ice, wood, boat, canoe. Very attractive. Beautifully located. CHARLES W. BERRY, Rangeley, Me.

Rockland Breakwater, Me.
FOR SALE OR RENT, near Samoset Hotel, desirable summer cottage. 5 bedrooms, 2 *baths*, 3 servants' rooms and bath; garage.
J. K. Smith, 115 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Sale or To Rent On Sebec Lake, Me.
Large cottage, small cabin, tennis court. Good bathing. Splendid fishing.
H. M. Balcom, 1193 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

South West Harbor, Me. For rent, shore-front summer cottage with dock, on Mount Desert Island. Beautiful mountain and water view; fine boating, motoring, and trails. Cottage has large *living-room with open* fireplace and electricity throughout. Fully equipped for housekeeping; 4 family bed*rooms*, 2 baths, large room for two maids and toilet. Three minutes' walk to hotel. Apply to MISS RAY, 377 Grand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO RENT Two Furnished Cottages at Squirrel Island, Me. *Both have* sea view, modest rental and electric lights. One has bath and open fireplace. Inquire of **F. J. C. LITTLE, Augusta, Me.**

Furnished Cottages
Wayne Village, Maine
On
BEAUTIFUL LAKE POCASSET
P. O. Box 14, Wayne, Maine

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The issues of April 20 and May 18 will also contain a Special Real Estate Section particularly adapted for announcements for SALE or RENTAL of PROPERTY

Massachusetts

Southern Berkshire Farm for Sale
187 acres, two-story 12-room house, outbuildings, pine groves, much hardwood, trout stream. Very attractive. 10-mile north-south view. Ideal spot for professional or business man, club or sanitarium. ¼ mile from State road, 110 miles from New York City.
Box 214, Harrison, N. Y.

FOR SALE or RENT
Two houses on water-front, Buzzards Bay. Edw. B. Stratton, 25 Arch St., Boston 9, Mass.

Truro, Cape Cod
To Let for the Season
Old Cape Cod House. Nine furnished rooms, bathroom, four open fireplaces; two-car garage.
Bungalow. Eight furnished rooms, bathroom; fine view, excellent bathing, ocean front; one-car garage. Apply by letter to
F. A. W.
190 Bay State Road Boston, Mass.

FOR RENT, CAPE COD, at Centerville
Very attractive bungalow located on river bluff with fine view of the ocean. 1 mile to the famous Craigville Beach. 2 miles to Wianno or Hyannisport. Cottage contains 5 bedrooms, has all improvements including electric lights, 2-car garage. Well furnished. Pine grove. This is an exceptionally fine proposition. Communicate with
Herbert L. Stone, 146 Orchard St., Bloomfield, N. J.

CAPE COD COTTAGE
and 5 acres; 5 rooms, good repair, insured $2,000. To close, $1,650 with $500 cash. Rent $300. Illustrated folder other bargains FREE.
GEO. M. BUSH, Strout Agency,
Harwichport, Mass.

CAPE COD Longnook Beach Old Truro
Furnished cottages, $250 to $495 for season. Private colony, ocean front, electric lights, baths, fireplaces, screened porches. Mrs. L. C. Greenleaf, 6 Upland Ave., Dorchester, Mass.

Cape Cod Charmingly furnished old-fashioned house.
6 rooms, bath, running water, screened porch. Pleasant grounds, garage. $325 season.
L. H. CHAPMAN, 33 Central Park W., N. Y. C.

CAPE COD Ocean-front bungalows. Quiet, cozy, clean, invigorating. Screened porch, open fireplace, bath. Osborn Ball, 1895 University Ave., N. Y. C.

CAPE COD TRURO, MASS. Bungalows for rent, among dunes, near ocean. $200-$500 season. Herbert Lloyd, Church St., Bound Brook, N. J.

Nantucket Island. For rent: new cottage, newly furnished, every convenience, 4 rooms downstairs, maid's room, lavatory upstairs; garage, window boxes; on cliff near bathing beaches. Rev. K. Blodgett, Navesink, N. J.

TO RENT Furnished for the Summer
10-room house in Pittsfield. All modern conveniences. $450 for the season up to 4 months. **Box 1,436,** Pittsfield, Mass.

Rockport, Mass.
Golf Tennis Bathing
Ocean Front Cottages For Sale—$8,500, $35,000, $75,000. Healthful town, excellent train service.
Miss Helen L. Thurston, 20 Pleasant St. Tel. Rockport 80

FOR RENT OR SALE
WOODS HOLE, MASS.
Early American. 11 rooms, 2 baths, 3 fireplaces. Convenient to bathing beach, boats, train, etc. C. R. KNIGHT, 27 W. 67th St., New York.

New Hampshire

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Charming Summer Homes and Cottages, furnished, for rent and for sale. Write for booklets. SARGENT & Co., New London, N. H.
Headquarters Lake Sunapee Real Estate

New Hampshire
At Lake Winnepesaukee
Only 15 Minutes to 18-Hole Golf Links
To let for the season, three camps, with all modern improvements. Good boating, bathing, and fishing. Wonderful daily auto trips through the White Mountains. For photos and particulars write E. J. BARTLETT, 99 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Warner, N. H. 11-room house, modern improvements, 1½ acres, shade trees, fruit, garden. Near churches, schools, stores, and station. 15 miles from Lake Sunapee, fine highway. Good place for homestead, inn or tea room. Only $3,700. D. H. HALL, 29 Rangeley, Winchester, Mass.

New Jersey

SEASHORE HOMES
ALLENHURST
DEAL & ASBURY PARK
Most complete list of furnished houses now for rent and sale.
MILAN ROSS AGENCY
Realtors Est. 1885
Opposite Main R. R. Station
Asbury Park, N. J.

RENT UNIQUE BUNGALOW
On Metedeconk River Bluff THE CEDARS,
Near Bay Head. Furnished; 6 rooms, concrete porch, cellar, twin garage, electric-lit, hot water, bath, garden, dock. 7,095, Outlook.

FOR SALE Country Estate in Sussex County, New Jersey. 14-room house, electric lights, hardwood floors, 3 baths, town water, steam heat; in good repair, new paint. Barn, garage for 5 cars; 48 acres of land; also small bungalow. Large, shady grounds. Ideal location on State road in summer resort section. Suitable for private home or boarding house. Price $13,000. 7,115, Outlook.

New York

Adirondacks Auger Lake
FORDWAY CAMPS
For Gentiles. New, attractive, furnished housekeeping bungalows, located on large tract of land for exclusive use of our guests. Boating, bathing, fishing. Season $150 to $300, including garage, ice, firewood, and rowboat. MACE & NICOLLS, KEESEVILLE, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS LONG LAKE, N. Y.
Unique camp of the late Dr. Arpad G. Gerster. Large acreage, 14-room house, bath, library well equipped, open fireplaces, fully furnished, in excellent condition; ice, wood, telephone, bathing beach, motor boat, canoe, other boats. Price $1,500 for season. Particulars and photographs. A. C. DURANT, Inc., 501 Fifth Ave., New York.

Keene Valley—Adirondacks
Commodious, well-located cottage, eight bedrooms and bath on second floor, furniture, and five acres of land, near post office but off highway. Immediate occupancy.
F. H. COMSTOCK, 67 Exchange Place, N. Y.

"HEART'S DESIRE" Adirondack Mts.
Jay, Essex Co. Furnished cottages. Running water, electric lights, bathrooms. $150 to $275 for season. Milk, ice, fresh vegetables and supplies convenient.
ALMON WARD, Ocoee, Florida.

Adirondack Camp FOR SALE
5 rooms, bath, boat-house, motor boat. 6 acres woodland. 1,000 feet frontage on Long Lake, elevation 1,600 feet.
G. J. Abbott, 1055 Ardsley Rd., Schenectady, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS—ST. HUBERTS
Icy Brook Camp
Cottage, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, study, 2 sleeping-porches, 4 baths. Furnished for housekeeping; piano; garage.
S. B. WESTON, 1324 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

To Rent for Summer six-room cottage at Keene Valley, Adirondacks. Two bathrooms, sleeping-porch; ice and wood included; rent $500. Inquire Mrs. Wm. B. Glover, Fairfield, Conn.

For Sale—Bungalow Five rooms, bath.
Beauty spot of Adirondacks. Lake front. Will rent furnished for season. Information. FREDERICK EDWARDS, Speculator, N. Y.

FOR RENT
Hudson Grove
On HUDSON RIVER, Opposite CORINTH, N. Y.
Neatly furnished 4 and 6 room bungalows. Water, electric lights, inside toilets. Boating, bathing, and fishing. Short drive to Lake George, Lake Luzerne, Glens Falls, and Saratoga Springs; half a mile to stores and churches. Rent reasonable, by week, month, or season. Full particulars, address owner, Mrs. KATHERINE LYNCH, Blossom Cottage, South Corinth, N. Y., R. D. 1.

FOR RENT Modern 11-Room House
3 baths, fine views, coolest location, wonderful fishing; 3½ acres, fine frontage on Shinnecock Bay. Hampton Bays, Long Island, N. Y. Excellent roads and clubs. Rent $1,000 the season. S. J. TUCKER, East Quogue, N. Y.

Great Real Estate Values
"In the beautiful valley of Elizabethtown"
We have club, camp, village, and farm properties for sale. Some rentals. Write, and we will find your requirements. ROBERTS REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

New York

FOR SALE Fort Montgomery, N. Y.
7-room house, furnished, in the woods, with view of Hudson, mile from Bear Mountain Bridge. Garage. 600 square feet screened porch. Address M. F. NELSON, 171 Main St., Highland Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT
Attractive summer cottage, Santa Cruz Park, Haines Falls, N. Y. 4 bedrooms, living-room, dining-room, kitchen, bath; electricity, large porch, wonderful view; first-class condition. For sale, furnished, $4,500; for rent, furnished, $450 per season. Apply J. B. CARSON, M.D., 1802 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

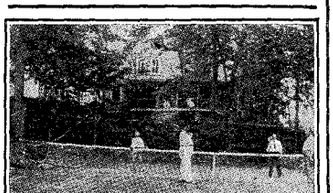
5 Months in Forest Hills Gardens
Will rent, from May 1 to Oct. 1, attractively furnished house in the heart of the Gardens, 7 minutes' walk from station. 8 rooms and 2 baths. Electric washer, mangle, automatic water heater, all modern equipment, including radio electrically operated. Linen and silver included. Adults. $275 monthly. Maid optional. Write J. A. CAMPBELL, 93 Puritan Ave., Forest Hills, N. Y., or telephone Boulevard 6339 after 7 P.M.

FOR SALE Sullivan Co. Summer home, 1,800 feet elevation; seven-room house, ready for occupancy, large living-room, open fireplace; finest spring water; modern improvements; price $6,000. F. B. BUEL, owner, 147 Henry St., Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE KINGSTON, N. Y.
11-room house, residential district, all improvements, 3-car garage. Price $10,500. Address 113 Clinton Ave., Kingston, N. Y.

On Lake Champlain
Among tall evergreen pines. Camps and cottages, 4 to 8 rooms, $350 to $700 per season. Electricity, bath and fireplace, completely furnished, with or without kitchens. Ideal summer homes among refined Christian families. Write for description and photo.
PINE GROVE HOTEL, Port Kent, N. Y.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN. For Rent, Cottage, 6 rooms, furnished; south of Essex; 1½ acres land; beach. $175 season. E. W. LEANING, 100 State St., Albany, N. Y.



For Sale Silver Bay on Lake George Two or Rent Acres
Summer cottage, furnished. Living-room (5-ft. fireplace), 5 sleeping-room bath, screened porch, indoor and outdoor kitchens. Outside dining-room. Tennis court. Community boat club. Beautiful Oneita Bay. Ideal for children.
William H. Ball, 22 Hillcrest Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

PICTURESQUE CAMP FOR SALE
On Lake George, N. Y.
Sixty-five acres; fourteen buildings—cabins, cottages, central dining-hall; accommodating three hundred; U. S. post office, four mails daily; telephone; steamboat and railroad connections, private dock; safe bathing; beautiful glen; excellent water. Illustrated booklet. 6,813, Outlook.

LAKE GEORGE
THE BEAUTY SPOT OF AMERICA
We offer **shore lots** on long lease, **$100 per year; shore cottages $500** to **$5,000 for the summer.**
FRANK H. KNOX
51 State Street Albany, N. Y.

GLENBURNIE-ON-LAKE GEORGE, N. Y. Furnished cottages for sale or rent. Only best Gentile families need apply. Address WILLIAM E. WALTON, The Taylor, 2001 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.

GIRLS' CAMP PROPERTY
LAKE GEORGE
Lease, Sale. Bargain. 7,137, Outlook.

LAKE PLACID
most beautifully situated camp on lake, commanding all views; 375 feet shore. Main cottage, living-room, dining-room, kitchen, 7 bedrooms, 3 baths. Servants' cottage, 5 bed-rooms, bath, laundry. 5 house tents. Boathouse with living-room. Fully furnished. Wharf, tennis court. Boats and canoes. Price $35,000.
S. Hudson Chapman, 1128 Spruce St., Philadelphia

New York

Cottage for Season
QUAKER HILL INN
Pawling, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Non-housekeeping, attractive freedom from care; maid service, light, linen, etc., supplied. Excellent meals at Inn near. Reasonable. Elevation 1,200 feet. Golf course. Berkshires, sixty miles from New York; excellent train service. Address
Management, Quaker Hill Inn, Pawling, N. Y.

CUTCHOGUE Beautiful 10-room house, fully furnished, all improvements, to rent for season (June 1–Oct. 1); ample grounds, shade, fruit; 2-car garage; near Peconic Bay and Long Island Sound; splendid bathing and fishing; exceptional opportunity to secure a lovely place.
W. A. L., Box 75, Wall St. Station. Phone John 1796

FOR SALE—CRYSTAL BROOK PARK
near Port Jefferson, L. I., comfortably furnished house, 9 rooms and bath, 3 porches, all improvements, garage, on Mt. Sinai Bay. Mrs. H. Schradieck, 1319 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND Gardiner's Bay
Wooded bluff, 4¼ acres, 275 ft. beach. Camp de luxe, open fires, electricity, running water. Furnished for 12. 98 miles from New York. Fine State roads. Price $35,000. 7,051, Outlook.

For Sale, Homestead 180 Fertile Acres
Efficient equipment; scientific dairy barn; 40 splendid cattle. Double garage. New modern house, gravity water system, sewer, electricity, fireplace, furnace. State road; bus line. Money maker and picturesque home. Address Owner, Sheldon Homestead, Lowville, N. Y.

For Sale—MT. BEACON, N. Y.
summer cottage, location 1,400 ft. altitude, commanding splendid view of Hudson River and valley. Six rooms, bath, large porch. Completely furnished in camp style. About ½ acre ground. Price $1,500. N. C. GABEL, 41-63 Glenwood Ave., Little Neck, L. I.

Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y.
For Sale or Lease. Fine residence, suitable all-year or summer home, also for private sanitarium, hospital or boarding school. 20 rooms, 7 fireplaces, hardwood floors, all modern improvements, electricity, city and spring water. Hot-water heating system, sewerage, 4 bathrooms, 2 lavatories, 3-tub laundry. Beautifully furnished if desired. Ice-house with refrigerated storage-room, 3-section modern chicken-house. Stable, garage for 6 or 7 cars. 6-room apartment on 2d floor. Orchard, small fruits, kitchen garden. Fine old trees, sweeping lawns, lovely formal flower garden. House lot 2½ acres, pasture 2½ acres; 5-acre lot adjoining if desired. On State and county road, 1 mile from Cherry Valley Turnpike. On outskirts of charming village. 17 miles from Utica. D. L. and W. R. R. Auto bus and trolley connecting with N. Y. C. and O. and W. R. Rs. Climate fine and bracing. Altitude 1,200 ft. Attractive terms. For pictures and further information address
Anna Cleveland James, Waterville, N. Y.

For Sale, Beautiful Estate on Staten Island
within 40 minutes of Wall St., New York. 14 large rooms, 5 baths, high ceilings, finest trim. Wonderful view of New York Harbor and surrounding country. Close proximity to financial district makes this estate an ideal investment for any one seeking the advantages of country life and city conveniences. Land is 7½ acres in extent, which offers development possibilities for competent builder. Price, with furnishings, $100,000. Substantial reduction for all cash. DAULER, 48 W. 48th St., New York.

For other Classified Advertisements see the next page

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Special Real Estate Announcements

The issues of April 20 and May 18 will also contain a Special Real Estate Section particularly adapted for announcements for Sale or Rental of Property

New York

FOR SALE AT THE 1,000 ISLANDS
Several beautiful summer homes at reduced prices due to closing estates; also two beautiful hotels in Canada in this vicinity.
JOHN O'LEARY, Clayton, N. Y.

14-ROOM HOUSE
2 baths, sleeping-porch, all modern improvements. Fine shade trees, barns, silos, ice-house, garage. Will sell on attractive terms. This delightful property is in Yates Co., N.Y., west side of Seneca Lake, mile from Penn station, ¼ mile from N. Y. Central. 400 acres highly improved land, apples, grapes, small fruits, 150 acres alfalfa. Unusual opportunity. Further details A. C. DURANT, Inc., 501 Fifth Ave., New York City

For Rent Month of July, $300, country home in fine grove and lawn. 500 feet frontage on Lake Ontario. 17 miles from Rochester. Good bathing beach, boat-house, and garage. 7,077, Outlook.

FOR SALE—Ideal Home or Inn On main thoroughfare, with garage, bath, electricity, fireplaces, hot-water heat, shade trees, garden. Splendid opportunity for doctor. Goodschool, mail, telegraph, telephone, bus and train service. Yacht club, fishing. 7,111, Outlook.

Rhode Island

FOR RENT Jamestown, R. I.
10-room furnished cottage on water-front. 2-car garage with chauffeur's quarters; private wharf, excellent bathing, sailing, golf, tennis. Rent $1,000. For full information address **Conant Taylor, 19 Winthrop Ave., Marblehead, Mass.**

To Let, Bungalows At Prudence Island, R. I.
Prices $50, $150, $250, and $350. Apply JOHN D. SAWYER, Pawtucket, R. I.

Vermont

FOR RENT
Farm Home in Green Mts. Dorset, Vt.
Entire house, 12 rooms, 2 baths, or 2 separate apartments, 4 and 8 rooms respectively, each with bath. Electric lights, spring water, 1½ miles to village. Beautiful location. Write **Mrs. M. J. GILBERT, 293 Chestnut St., Nutley, N. J.**
Phone Nutley 1526 J

DORSET, VT.
Furnished homes for summer renting. For information address Mrs. C. L. LEE.

Vermont

Green Mountain Estate
"HARTLEY HILL"
Over 600 acres, ⅔ wooded—birch, maple, oak; rapidly growing into good value; adapted to poultry and live-stock raising. Water supplied by well, several springs and brooks. Dam furnishes ice for summer. Large house contains 16 airy rooms and billiard hall 30 x 50. (Could make 25 good rooms.) Capacious porch, etc. Also 4-room house, occupied by farm tenant, and large barn. Owner has successfully entertained summer guests for years. (Equipment in the house for sale.) Not far from town, golf and trout fishing. Beautiful views. Delightful location up the mountain slope, 2 miles from Saxtons River, Vt., and 7 miles from Bellows Falls, Vt.
Price attractive
Mrs. J. W. TROEGER, Owner
La Grange, Illinois

FOR SALE, Dorset, Vt.
Cottage, furnished or unfurnished. 9 rooms, 2 baths, 2 screened porches, electric light, fine water supply, 2-car garage and woodshed. About an acre of land. Address Mrs. E. H. Anderson, 490 West End Ave., New York City.

Vermont

For Sale, new five-room bungalow on LAKE DUNMORE
Seven miles from Middlebury, Vt. Running water, electricity, fireplace, boat.
M. E. Mills, 43 Lafayette St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Woodstock, Vermont I have for sale One of the most attractively located places in the village. A large farm with lovely old house a few miles out. Several small farms with great summer home possibilities. ROBERT HOLLISTER ROYCE, White Cupboard Inn, Woodstock, Vt.

Virginia

RARE OPPORTUNITY
to buy country home in charming section of Virginia at bargain price. 285 acres. For particulars write Frank Puryear, R.1, Orange, Va.

Property Wanted

WANTED TO RENT
By Eastern man and family of eight, from July 10 to September 15. Private ranch away from automobiles and other tourist traffic; ranch owner to furnish cook and help, riding horses, etc. Must be in good fishing locality. Reference required and given in exchange.
Box 6,931, Outlook

By the Way

THE Cleveland "Plain Dealer" takes the side of the under dog in the growing railroad-crossing-accident problem:

"Something should be done for the protection of railroad trains at grade crossings. According to figures gathered by the New York Central, 22 per cent of crossing accidents are caused by autos running into the sides of moving trains. Motorists thus show a callous disregard for the rights of rail stockholders—many of them widows and orphans living on meager estates—whose money is tied up in rolling stock dented and marred by vicious motor cars. Auto drivers are so careless. Sometimes they plow into the side of the locomotive, tangling their radiator and front bumpers with the driving wheels of the engine; sometimes they wait for the middle of the train and then charge full tilt. It constitutes on the part of the autoists a disregard for property rights which must pain the observant. Clearly, a railroad is entitled to immunity from such attack. It has a right to run where it runs and is seldom guilty of dangerous or unlawful speeding. To permit motorists to run into a train whenever they see a good chance is unfair. It's like 'hittin' a poor kid.' If there is no other remedy we shall be obliged to equip locomotives with side cow-catchers and railroad cars with non-kinkable bumpers. There seems to be no other way. If trains at grade crossings cannot take care of themselves a paternalistic Government will have to act. This policy of ruthless assault by motorists must be stopped somehow."

EXCURSUS

I like to sail on streams remote
Without a paddle or a boat.
How is it done? Why, when I play
I simply send my mind away!

DON C. SEITZ.

President George B. Cutten, of Colgate University, recently quoted the following verse while discussing "our wild young people:"

My grandad, viewing earth's worn cogs,
Said things were going to the dogs.
His grandad in his house of logs
Said things were going to the dogs.
His grandad in the Flemish bogs
Said things were going to the dogs.
His grandad in his old skin togs
Said things were going to the dogs.
There's one thing that I have to state:
The dogs have had a good, long wait!

"Do you think your public understands your arguments?" Senator Sorghum of the Washington "Star" was asked.

"Not fully, I hope," replied the Senator. "I may want to contradict 'em 'most any day."

The story that the Chicago fire of 1871 was started by Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicking over a lighted lantern has been proved false through the death-bed confession of Michael Ahern, a Chicago newspaper man, who invented the now famous explanation. The truth, Mr. Ahern admitted, was that spontaneous combustion in the O'Leary haymow probably caused the conflagration.

From the "Tatler:"

Customer: "I want a pair of spec-rimmed hornicles—I mean sporn-rimmed hectacles—confound—I mean heck-rimmed spornacles."

Shopwalker: "I know what you mean, sir. Mr. Perkes, show this gentleman a pair of rim-sporned hectacles."

The issue of pacifism and preparedness is always with us. Edward L. James writes in the New York "Times:" "American public opinion holds that if Cain had not had a club he would not have killed Abel. European public opinion holds that if Abel had had a club he probably would not have got killed by Cain."

A mother who had been trying Coueism on her little boy encountered some difficulty in getting him to take his castor oil. "Now all you have to do, darling, is to keep on saying to yourself, 'It tastes good! It tastes good!' and it won't be hard to take at all." "But, mother, I know a better thing to say. I'll say 'I've already taken it! I've already taken it!' and then I sha'n't have to take it at all."

A subscriber sends us the wording of a sign which appears on the side of a business building in a West Virginian town:

X. Y. BLANK
MEAT MARKET
HOME DRESSED MEATS
THE OLDEST AND BEST

A. G. Sharp, of Los Angeles, California, contributes the following:

Fashion is that bone-head lead that we all follow like a bunch of "ivory tops," yet, if we think any one is pushing us, we r'ar back like a Lizzie on a frosty morning.

From a Missouri paper:

"Just before the court sentence Cockrell was asked if he had anything to say. In a calm voice and without the least sign of emotion he said nothing."

There are 14,000,000 bobbed heads in the United States to-day, says M. Eugene Suter, permanent-wave specialist. About half of that number spend $15,000,000 a year for permanent waves. More than 3,500 tons of hair have been sheared from the heads of American women during the bob era, he continues.

William B. Gilbert sends this in from his sick-bed in Plainfield, New Jersey:

OUTGOING TENANTS

My erstwhile members seem to me
Like discontented tenantry,
Who, weary of domestic thrall,
Have fled my roof for good and all.

With the approach of gentle spring
My tonsils right and left took wing,
Unshackled by the surgeon's hand
And followed by my thyroid gland.

My adenoids left in the fall,
And my appendix heard the call
Of *Wanderlust* ere winter's snow
Had laid my feeble mastoid low.

My dental outfit next took flight,
Chased by pyorrhea's deadly blight,
And left to mark its old address
A yawning gap of emptiness.

This only goes to prove that I
Great nature's scheme can simplify,
Running the complex engine "man"
With half the parts in primal plan.

Bootlegging and hijacking have attained the stage in London, where "Twelve Miles Out" is proving popular. It depicts the dizzy life offshore that has taken the place of piracy and privateering in a hero-hunting world.

Six words of seven letters each are needed to complete this anagram. Each word contains the same letters. Answer next week.

The ——, as he ate, looked mad,
—— because his food was bad.
—— enough to —— his mind,
He threw a —— at his hind
With force enough to smash his head,
But it tore his —— off instead.

Answer to last week's anagram: "Steal," "teals," "slate," "tales," "least," and "stale."

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